

F. L. Schlechtendal.—Corrections and additions towards the knowledge of *Ceratophylleæ*; by Dr. Schleiden.—On a new species of *Serapias*; by Dr. Parlatore.—On three new Mexican mosses; by E. Hampe.—Extract from a letter to the Editor on the hot baths of Atonilco el grande in Mexico.—Reliquiæ Schraderianæ.—Observations on some European species of *Gladiolus*.—Cursory intelligence respecting Mexican *Coniferæ*; by the Editor.—Additions and corrections to the genera and species of *Ericææ*; by J. F. Klotzsch.—On the development of stomata; by Prof. Mohl.—Additions and corrections concerning the Hercynian Flora; by Hampe.—On Mexican plants; by Schlechtendal.—Contributions towards the knowledge of monstrosities in plants; by Hampe.

Work in the Press.

Mr. James F. Stephens, author of the 'Illustrations of British Insects,' is preparing for publication a series of Manuals descriptive of all the species of British Insects. The first volume is to contain the whole of the British beetles.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 24.—R. C. Griffith, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Waterhouse exhibited a new species, from the Society's Collection, of *Gerbillus*, and a new *Herpestes*, which were accompanied with the following descriptions.

HERPESTES FUSCA. *Herp. fusca*; pilis nigro flavoque annulatis, ad basin fuscescentibus; gula fusco-flava; caudâ, quoad longitudinem, corpus ferè æquante, pilis longissimis obsidâ.

	unc. lin.
Longitudo capitis corporisque	18 0
———— caudæ	17 0
———— tarsi digitorumque	3 6

Hab. India (Madras?)

"This species is about equal in size to the *Herpestes major* or *urinatrix* of the Cape, and hence is larger than any of the Indian species hitherto described. It approaches in colour nearest to *Herp. brachiurus* of Mr. Gray, but may be distinguished by its very long and bushy tail. The claws of the fore feet are remarkably large and of a brown colour; the longest claw measures upwards of three quarters of an inch; the feet are blackish. Each hair of the back is grayish brown at the base, then pale brown, and the apical half is

F. L. Schlechtendal.—Corrections and additions towards the knowledge of *Ceratophylleæ*; by Dr. Schleiden.—On a new species of *Serapias*; by Dr. Parlatore.—On three new Mexican mosses; by E. Hampe.—Extract from a letter to the Editor on the hot baths of Atonilco el grande in Mexico.—Reliquiæ Schraderianæ.—Observations on some European species of *Gladiolus*.—Cursory intelligence respecting Mexican *Coniferæ*; by the Editor.—Additions and corrections to the genera and species of *Ericææ*; by J. F. Klotzsch.—On the development of stomata; by Prof. Mohl.—Additions and corrections concerning the Hercynian Flora; by Hampe.—On Mexican plants; by Schlechtendal.—Contributions towards the knowledge of monstrosities in plants; by Hampe.

Work in the Press.

Mr. James F. Stephens, author of the 'Illustrations of British Insects,' is preparing for publication a series of Manuals descriptive of all the species of British Insects. The first volume is to contain the whole of the British beetles.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 24.—R. C. Griffith, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Waterhouse exhibited a new species, from the Society's Collection, of *Gerbillus*, and a new *Herpestes*, which were accompanied with the following descriptions.

HERPESTES FUSCA. *Herp. fusca*; pilis nigro flavoque annulatis, ad basin fuscescentibus; gula fusco-flava; caudâ, quoad longitudinem, corpus ferè æquante, pilis longissimis obsidâ.

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo capitis corporisque	18	0
———— caudæ	17	0
———— tarsi digitorumque	3	6

Hab. India (Madras?)

"This species is about equal in size to the *Herpestes major* or *urinatrix* of the Cape, and hence is larger than any of the Indian species hitherto described. It approaches in colour nearest to *Herp. brachiurus* of Mr. Gray, but may be distinguished by its very long and bushy tail. The claws of the fore feet are remarkably large and of a brown colour; the longest claw measures upwards of three quarters of an inch; the feet are blackish. Each hair of the back is grayish brown at the base, then pale brown, and the apical half is

F. L. Schlechtendal.—Corrections and additions towards the knowledge of *Ceratophylleæ*; by Dr. Schleiden.—On a new species of *Serapias*; by Dr. Parlatore.—On three new Mexican mosses; by E. Hampe.—Extract from a letter to the Editor on the hot baths of Atonilco el grande in Mexico.—Reliquiæ Schraderianæ.—Observations on some European species of *Gladiolus*.—Cursory intelligence respecting Mexican *Coniferæ*; by the Editor.—Additions and corrections to the genera and species of *Ericææ*; by J. F. Klotzsch.—On the development of stomata; by Prof. Mohl.—Additions and corrections concerning the Hercynian Flora; by Hampe.—On Mexican plants; by Schlechtendal.—Contributions towards the knowledge of monstrosities in plants; by Hampe.

Work in the Press.

Mr. James F. Stephens, author of the 'Illustrations of British Insects,' is preparing for publication a series of Manuals descriptive of all the species of British Insects. The first volume is to contain the whole of the British beetles.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 24.—R. C. Griffith, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Waterhouse exhibited a new species, from the Society's Collection, of *Gerbillus*, and a new *Herpestes*, which were accompanied with the following descriptions.

HERPESTES FUSCA. *Herp. fusca*; pilis nigro flavoque annulatis, ad basin fuscescentibus; gula fusco-flava; caudâ, quoad longitudinem, corpus ferè æquante, pilis longissimis obsidâ.

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo capitis corporisque	18	0
———— caudæ	17	0
———— tarsi digitorumque	3	6

Hab. India (Madras?)

"This species is about equal in size to the *Herpestes major* or *urinatrix* of the Cape, and hence is larger than any of the Indian species hitherto described. It approaches in colour nearest to *Herp. brachiurus* of Mr. Gray, but may be distinguished by its very long and bushy tail. The claws of the fore feet are remarkably large and of a brown colour; the longest claw measures upwards of three quarters of an inch; the feet are blackish. Each hair of the back is grayish brown at the base, then pale brown, and the apical half is

F. L. Schlechtendal.—Corrections and additions towards the knowledge of *Ceratophylleæ*; by Dr. Schleiden.—On a new species of *Serapias*; by Dr. Parlatore.—On three new Mexican mosses; by E. Hampe.—Extract from a letter to the Editor on the hot baths of Atonilco el grande in Mexico.—Reliquiæ Schraderianæ.—Observations on some European species of *Gladiolus*.—Cursory intelligence respecting Mexican *Coniferæ*; by the Editor.—Additions and corrections to the genera and species of *Ericææ*; by J. F. Klotzsch.—On the development of stomata; by Prof. Mohl.—Additions and corrections concerning the Hercynian Flora; by Hampe.—On Mexican plants; by Schlechtendal.—Contributions towards the knowledge of monstrosities in plants; by Hampe.

Work in the Press.

Mr. James F. Stephens, author of the 'Illustrations of British Insects,' is preparing for publication a series of Manuals descriptive of all the species of British Insects. The first volume is to contain the whole of the British beetles.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 24.—R. C. Griffith, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Waterhouse exhibited a new species, from the Society's Collection, of *Gerbillus*, and a new *Herpestes*, which were accompanied with the following descriptions.

HERPESTES FUSCA. *Herp. fusca*; pilis nigro flavoque annulatis, ad basin fuscescentibus; gula fusco-flava; caudâ, quoad longitudinem, corpus ferè æquante, pilis longissimis obsidâ.

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo capitis corporisque	18	0
———— caudæ	17	0
———— tarsi digitorumque	3	6

Hab. India (Madras?)

"This species is about equal in size to the *Herpestes major* or *urinatrix* of the Cape, and hence is larger than any of the Indian species hitherto described. It approaches in colour nearest to *Herp. brachiurus* of Mr. Gray, but may be distinguished by its very long and bushy tail. The claws of the fore feet are remarkably large and of a brown colour; the longest claw measures upwards of three quarters of an inch; the feet are blackish. Each hair of the back is grayish brown at the base, then pale brown, and the apical half is

black, generally with about three or four yellowish rings. At a little distance the animal appears to be of a deep brown colour.

“The skins from which the above description was taken were purchased at a sale of zoological subjects, the greater portion of which were from Madras. As, however, there were some from the Nilgherries, it is possible these specimens may have come from that quarter.

GERBILLUS CUVIERI. *Gerb. suprà colore flavescenti-cinnamomeo; gulá, abdomine, pedibusque niveis; auribus mediocribus; caudá longissimá; tarsi longis.*

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo ab apice rostri ad basin caudæ	7	1
———— caudæ	8	0
———— ab apice rostri ad basin auris.	1	6
———— tarsi digitorumque	1	$8\frac{3}{4}$
———— auris	0	7

Hab. India. (No. 473. in Catal. of the *Mammalia* in the Zoological Society's Museum.)

“General colour very bright cinnamon yellow; the hairs of the upper parts of the body gray at the base; cheeks whitish, a white spot above, and extending behind the eye; the feet and the whole of the under parts of the animal white; the hairs of the same colour at the base as at the *apex*; tail brownish above, dirty-white beneath, the apical third furnished with long blackish hairs; ears blackish, sparingly clothed with white hairs; hairs of the moustaches black, some of those nearest the mouth white.

“This species of *Gerbillus*, which I have great pleasure in naming after M. F. Cuvier, who has published so excellent a monograph on the group to which it belongs, I have reason to believe has long been confounded with the animal described by Major-General Hardwicke, in the eighth volume of the Linnean Transactions, under the name of *Dipus Indicus*. The chief character which induces me to consider it as a distinct species, consists in the comparatively great length of the *tarsus*. In a specimen of *Gerb. Indicus*, which exceeds the present animal in size, I find the *tarsus* to be only 1 inch and 6 lines in length; and in a specimen in the Paris Museum the foot was only a quarter of a line longer, this animal being likewise larger than the specimen which furnished the above description. In the same museum there is also a specimen of the present species, in which the *tarsus* measured 1 inch 9 lin.; the length of the animal being 7 inches 10 lin. In the specimen of *Gerb. Indicus*, and that of *Gerb. Cuvieri*, belonging to the Zoological Society's Museum, there is a considerable difference in the colouring, the latter being paler, and of a much

black, generally with about three or four yellowish rings. At a little distance the animal appears to be of a deep brown colour.

“The skins from which the above description was taken were purchased at a sale of zoological subjects, the greater portion of which were from Madras. As, however, there were some from the Nilgherries, it is possible these specimens may have come from that quarter.

GERBILLUS CUVIERI. *Gerb. suprà colore flavescenti-cinnamomeo; gulá, abdomine, pedibusque niveis; auribus mediocribus; caudá longissimá; tarsi longis.*

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo ab apice rostri ad basin caudæ	7	1
———— caudæ	8	0
———— ab apice rostri ad basin auris.	1	6
———— tarsi digitorumque	1	$8\frac{3}{4}$
———— auris	0	7

Hab. India. (No. 473. in Catal. of the *Mammalia* in the Zoological Society's Museum.)

“General colour very bright cinnamon yellow; the hairs of the upper parts of the body gray at the base; cheeks whitish, a white spot above, and extending behind the eye; the feet and the whole of the under parts of the animal white; the hairs of the same colour at the base as at the *apex*; tail brownish above, dirty-white beneath, the apical third furnished with long blackish hairs; ears blackish, sparingly clothed with white hairs; hairs of the moustaches black, some of those nearest the mouth white.

“This species of *Gerbillus*, which I have great pleasure in naming after M. F. Cuvier, who has published so excellent a monograph on the group to which it belongs, I have reason to believe has long been confounded with the animal described by Major-General Hardwicke, in the eighth volume of the Linnean Transactions, under the name of *Dipus Indicus*. The chief character which induces me to consider it as a distinct species, consists in the comparatively great length of the *tarsus*. In a specimen of *Gerb. Indicus*, which exceeds the present animal in size, I find the *tarsus* to be only 1 inch and 6 lines in length; and in a specimen in the Paris Museum the foot was only a quarter of a line longer, this animal being likewise larger than the specimen which furnished the above description. In the same museum there is also a specimen of the present species, in which the *tarsus* measured 1 inch 9 lin.; the length of the animal being 7 inches 10 lin. In the specimen of *Gerb. Indicus*, and that of *Gerb. Cuvieri*, belonging to the Zoological Society's Museum, there is a considerable difference in the colouring, the latter being paler, and of a much

black, generally with about three or four yellowish rings. At a little distance the animal appears to be of a deep brown colour.

“The skins from which the above description was taken were purchased at a sale of zoological subjects, the greater portion of which were from Madras. As, however, there were some from the Nilgherries, it is possible these specimens may have come from that quarter.

GERBILLUS CUVIERI. *Gerb. suprà colore flavescenti-cinnamomeo; gulá, abdomine, pedibusque niveis; auribus mediocribus; caudá longissimá; tarsi longis.*

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo ab apice rostri ad basin caudæ	7	1
———— caudæ	8	0
———— ab apice rostri ad basin auris.	1	6
———— tarsi digitorumque	1	$8\frac{3}{4}$
———— auris	0	7

Hab. India. (No. 473. in Catal. of the *Mammalia* in the Zoological Society's Museum.)

“General colour very bright cinnamon yellow; the hairs of the upper parts of the body gray at the base; cheeks whitish, a white spot above, and extending behind the eye; the feet and the whole of the under parts of the animal white; the hairs of the same colour at the base as at the *apex*; tail brownish above, dirty-white beneath, the apical third furnished with long blackish hairs; ears blackish, sparingly clothed with white hairs; hairs of the moustaches black, some of those nearest the mouth white.

“This species of *Gerbillus*, which I have great pleasure in naming after M. F. Cuvier, who has published so excellent a monograph on the group to which it belongs, I have reason to believe has long been confounded with the animal described by Major-General Hardwicke, in the eighth volume of the Linnean Transactions, under the name of *Dipus Indicus*. The chief character which induces me to consider it as a distinct species, consists in the comparatively great length of the *tarsus*. In a specimen of *Gerb. Indicus*, which exceeds the present animal in size, I find the *tarsus* to be only 1 inch and 6 lines in length; and in a specimen in the Paris Museum the foot was only a quarter of a line longer, this animal being likewise larger than the specimen which furnished the above description. In the same museum there is also a specimen of the present species, in which the *tarsus* measured 1 inch 9 lin.; the length of the animal being 7 inches 10 lin. In the specimen of *Gerb. Indicus*, and that of *Gerb. Cuvieri*, belonging to the Zoological Society's Museum, there is a considerable difference in the colouring, the latter being paler, and of a much

black, generally with about three or four yellowish rings. At a little distance the animal appears to be of a deep brown colour.

“The skins from which the above description was taken were purchased at a sale of zoological subjects, the greater portion of which were from Madras. As, however, there were some from the Nilgherries, it is possible these specimens may have come from that quarter.

GERBILLUS CUVIERI. *Gerb. suprà colore flavescenti-cinnamomeo; gulá, abdomine, pedibusque niveis; auribus mediocribus; caudá longissimá; tarsi longis.*

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo ab apice rostri ad basin caudæ	7	1
———— caudæ	8	0
———— ab apice rostri ad basin auris.	1	6
———— tarsi digitorumque	1	$8\frac{3}{4}$
———— auris	0	7

Hab. India. (No. 473. in Catal. of the *Mammalia* in the Zoological Society's Museum.)

“General colour very bright cinnamon yellow; the hairs of the upper parts of the body gray at the base; cheeks whitish, a white spot above, and extending behind the eye; the feet and the whole of the under parts of the animal white; the hairs of the same colour at the base as at the *apex*; tail brownish above, dirty-white beneath, the apical third furnished with long blackish hairs; ears blackish, sparingly clothed with white hairs; hairs of the moustaches black, some of those nearest the mouth white.

“This species of *Gerbillus*, which I have great pleasure in naming after M. F. Cuvier, who has published so excellent a monograph on the group to which it belongs, I have reason to believe has long been confounded with the animal described by Major-General Hardwicke, in the eighth volume of the Linnean Transactions, under the name of *Dipus Indicus*. The chief character which induces me to consider it as a distinct species, consists in the comparatively great length of the *tarsus*. In a specimen of *Gerb. Indicus*, which exceeds the present animal in size, I find the *tarsus* to be only 1 inch and 6 lines in length; and in a specimen in the Paris Museum the foot was only a quarter of a line longer, this animal being likewise larger than the specimen which furnished the above description. In the same museum there is also a specimen of the present species, in which the *tarsus* measured 1 inch 9 lin.; the length of the animal being 7 inches 10 lin. In the specimen of *Gerb. Indicus*, and that of *Gerb. Cuvieri*, belonging to the Zoological Society's Museum, there is a considerable difference in the colouring, the latter being paler, and of a much

brighter hue than the former; but whether this difference is constant I am not aware."

May 8, 1838.—The Earl of Sheffield in the Chair.

Mr. Waterhouse brought before the notice of the Meeting an extremely interesting series of skins of *Mammalia*, which had recently been given to the Society's Museum by George Knapp, Esq., who had received them from the Island of Fernando Po. The collection included the following seven species, which were considered by Mr. Waterhouse as hitherto undescribed; namely, two new *Colobi*, forming a most important addition to that group of *Quadrumana* of which our knowledge is so extremely limited, from the small number of skins brought to Europe; two new species of *Cercopithecus*; a new Antelope, a new Otter, and a new species of the genus *Genetta*.

These were severally named by Mr. Waterhouse, and the following descriptions and specific characters communicated.

COLOBUS PENNANTII. *Col. suprâ nigrescens, ad latera fulvescenti-rufus; subtùs flavescens; caudâ fusco-nigricante; genis albis.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 27 unc.; caudæ, 29 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

"The prevailing colour is bright rusty-red; the head, back of the neck, and the central portion of the back, are black; the cheeks and throat are white or dirty white; chest, fore part of the shoulders, the under parts of body and inner side of the limbs are dirty yellow; inner side of the thighs whitish; the hairs of the tail are brownish black. The fur is long and not very glossy; that on the head and fore parts of the body being the longest. There is no soft under fur; the hairs are of an uniform colour to the base, or at least in a *very slight* degree paler at that part. The portion of the back which is described as black partakes slightly of the rusty hue which prevails over the other parts of the body; it occupies but a narrow portion of the back, and blends indistinctly into the rust colour. The lower parts of the limbs are removed, but as they are black at the knee, and also assume a deep hue below the elbow, it is probable the remaining portions are black externally; but *internally*, as far as can be seen, the limbs are yellowish or yellow-white.

"There was scarcely any perceptible difference in the colouring in all the specimens examined by me, from Fernando Po, amounting to about eight in number. They invariably had white or dirty-white cheeks and throat.

"This species is the nearest yet found to the Bay Monkey of Penant, but differs in having the throat and cheeks white, and in ha-

brighter hue than the former; but whether this difference is constant I am not aware."

May 8, 1838.—The Earl of Sheffield in the Chair.

Mr. Waterhouse brought before the notice of the Meeting an extremely interesting series of skins of *Mammalia*, which had recently been given to the Society's Museum by George Knapp, Esq., who had received them from the Island of Fernando Po. The collection included the following seven species, which were considered by Mr. Waterhouse as hitherto undescribed; namely, two new *Colobi*, forming a most important addition to that group of *Quadrumana* of which our knowledge is so extremely limited, from the small number of skins brought to Europe; two new species of *Cercopithecus*; a new Antelope, a new Otter, and a new species of the genus *Genetta*.

These were severally named by Mr. Waterhouse, and the following descriptions and specific characters communicated.

COLOBUS PENNANTII. *Col. suprâ nigrescens, ad latera fulvescenti-rufus; subtùs flavescens; caudâ fusco-nigricante; genis albis.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 27 unc.; caudæ, 29 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

"The prevailing colour is bright rusty-red; the head, back of the neck, and the central portion of the back, are black; the cheeks and throat are white or dirty white; chest, fore part of the shoulders, the under parts of body and inner side of the limbs are dirty yellow; inner side of the thighs whitish; the hairs of the tail are brownish black. The fur is long and not very glossy; that on the head and fore parts of the body being the longest. There is no soft under fur; the hairs are of an uniform colour to the base, or at least in a *very slight* degree paler at that part. The portion of the back which is described as black partakes slightly of the rusty hue which prevails over the other parts of the body; it occupies but a narrow portion of the back, and blends indistinctly into the rust colour. The lower parts of the limbs are removed, but as they are black at the knee, and also assume a deep hue below the elbow, it is probable the remaining portions are black externally; but *internally*, as far as can be seen, the limbs are yellowish or yellow-white.

"There was scarcely any perceptible difference in the colouring in all the specimens examined by me, from Fernando Po, amounting to about eight in number. They invariably had white or dirty-white cheeks and throat.

"This species is the nearest yet found to the Bay Monkey of Pennant, but differs in having the throat and cheeks white, and in ha-

brighter hue than the former; but whether this difference is constant I am not aware."

May 8, 1838.—The Earl of Sheffield in the Chair.

Mr. Waterhouse brought before the notice of the Meeting an extremely interesting series of skins of *Mammalia*, which had recently been given to the Society's Museum by George Knapp, Esq., who had received them from the Island of Fernando Po. The collection included the following seven species, which were considered by Mr. Waterhouse as hitherto undescribed; namely, two new *Colobi*, forming a most important addition to that group of *Quadrumana* of which our knowledge is so extremely limited, from the small number of skins brought to Europe; two new species of *Cercopithecus*; a new Antelope, a new Otter, and a new species of the genus *Genetta*.

These were severally named by Mr. Waterhouse, and the following descriptions and specific characters communicated.

COLOBUS PENNANTII. *Col. suprâ nigrescens, ad latera fulvescenti-rufus; subtùs flavescens; caudâ fusco-nigricante; genis albis.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 27 unc.; caudæ, 29 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

"The prevailing colour is bright rusty-red; the head, back of the neck, and the central portion of the back, are black; the cheeks and throat are white or dirty white; chest, fore part of the shoulders, the under parts of body and inner side of the limbs are dirty yellow; inner side of the thighs whitish; the hairs of the tail are brownish black. The fur is long and not very glossy; that on the head and fore parts of the body being the longest. There is no soft under fur; the hairs are of an uniform colour to the base, or at least in a *very slight* degree paler at that part. The portion of the back which is described as black partakes slightly of the rusty hue which prevails over the other parts of the body; it occupies but a narrow portion of the back, and blends indistinctly into the rust colour. The lower parts of the limbs are removed, but as they are black at the knee, and also assume a deep hue below the elbow, it is probable the remaining portions are black externally; but *internally*, as far as can be seen, the limbs are yellowish or yellow-white.

"There was scarcely any perceptible difference in the colouring in all the specimens examined by me, from Fernando Po, amounting to about eight in number. They invariably had white or dirty-white cheeks and throat.

"This species is the nearest yet found to the Bay Monkey of Pennant, but differs in having the throat and cheeks white, and in ha-

brighter hue than the former; but whether this difference is constant I am not aware."

May 8, 1838.—The Earl of Sheffield in the Chair.

Mr. Waterhouse brought before the notice of the Meeting an extremely interesting series of skins of *Mammalia*, which had recently been given to the Society's Museum by George Knapp, Esq., who had received them from the Island of Fernando Po. The collection included the following seven species, which were considered by Mr. Waterhouse as hitherto undescribed; namely, two new *Colobi*, forming a most important addition to that group of *Quadrumana* of which our knowledge is so extremely limited, from the small number of skins brought to Europe; two new species of *Cercopithecus*; a new Antelope, a new Otter, and a new species of the genus *Genetta*.

These were severally named by Mr. Waterhouse, and the following descriptions and specific characters communicated.

COLOBUS PENNANTII. *Col. suprâ nigrescens, ad latera fulvescenti-rufus; subtùs flavescens; caudâ fusco-nigricante; genis albis.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 27 unc.; caudæ, 29 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

"The prevailing colour is bright rusty-red; the head, back of the neck, and the central portion of the back, are black; the cheeks and throat are white or dirty white; chest, fore part of the shoulders, the under parts of body and inner side of the limbs are dirty yellow; inner side of the thighs whitish; the hairs of the tail are brownish black. The fur is long and not very glossy; that on the head and fore parts of the body being the longest. There is no soft under fur; the hairs are of an uniform colour to the base, or at least in a *very slight* degree paler at that part. The portion of the back which is described as black partakes slightly of the rusty hue which prevails over the other parts of the body; it occupies but a narrow portion of the back, and blends indistinctly into the rust colour. The lower parts of the limbs are removed, but as they are black at the knee, and also assume a deep hue below the elbow, it is probable the remaining portions are black externally; but *internally*, as far as can be seen, the limbs are yellowish or yellow-white.

"There was scarcely any perceptible difference in the colouring in all the specimens examined by me, from Fernando Po, amounting to about eight in number. They invariably had white or dirty-white cheeks and throat.

"This species is the nearest yet found to the Bay Monkey of Penant, but differs in having the throat and cheeks white, and in ha-

ving three distinct shades of colour on the body; Pennant's animal having the cheeks of a pale bay colour, and the body deep bay above, and pale bay beneath. It might be argued that by 'deep bay' Pennant meant to designate the peculiar colour described by me as black with a rusty hue: if so, he could scarcely apply the term '*very bright bay*' to the parts which I call yellow. If, however, even this were the case, there is still another distinct tint which he has not mentioned, and that is the bright rusty-red colour of the sides of the body and limbs. On the whole, therefore, I think I am right in applying a name to the animal here described, which it must be remembered is from a different locality; that of the Bay Monkey being Sierra Leone. There is another circumstance which should lead us to be cautious in pronouncing any species which differs as much as that here described, as identical with Pennant's animal, since it so happens that each red *Colobus* discovered has in its turn been referred to the Bay Monkey, or to the *Simia ferruginea* of Shaw, which is the same animal, and has had one or both of these names applied, but has been changed upon the discovery of the next species; in consequence of which much confusion has arisen. I think we had better let the *Bay Monkey* stand until we can find an animal agreeing with Pennant's description,

COLOBUS SATANAS. *Col. niger*; *vellere longissimo*.

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 31 unc.; caudæ, 36 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

"Of this species I have seen three skins from the same locality; one of these was very imperfect; the other two were perfect, with the exception of the hands and feet. Its uniform black colour will at once distinguish it either from *Colobus leucomeros*, or *Col. ursinus*, the former having white thighs and a white throat, and the latter having a white tail, and long grey hairs interspersed with the black on the neck. The longest hairs on the back measure ten inches. The fur is but slightly glossy, and the hairs are of an uniform colour to the base. There is no under fur.

CERCOPITHECUS MARTINI. *Cerc. pilis corporis suprâ nigro et flavescenti-albo annulatis*; *capite suprâ, brachiis caudâque nigrescentibus*; *gulâ abdomineque griseo-fuscescentibus*.

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 22 unc.; caudæ, 26 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

"Of this animal I have seen but two skins: both very nearly agree in colouring but differ slightly in size; the dimensions are from the larger specimen. The face, hands, and feet, are unfortunately

ving three distinct shades of colour on the body; Pennant's animal having the cheeks of a pale bay colour, and the body deep bay above, and pale bay beneath. It might be argued that by 'deep bay' Pennant meant to designate the peculiar colour described by me as black with a rusty hue: if so, he could scarcely apply the term '*very bright bay*' to the parts which I call yellow. If, however, even this were the case, there is still another distinct tint which he has not mentioned, and that is the bright rusty-red colour of the sides of the body and limbs. On the whole, therefore, I think I am right in applying a name to the animal here described, which it must be remembered is from a different locality; that of the Bay Monkey being Sierra Leone. There is another circumstance which should lead us to be cautious in pronouncing any species which differs as much as that here described, as identical with Pennant's animal, since it so happens that each red *Colobus* discovered has in its turn been referred to the Bay Monkey, or to the *Simia ferruginea* of Shaw, which is the same animal, and has had one or both of these names applied, but has been changed upon the discovery of the next species; in consequence of which much confusion has arisen. I think we had better let the *Bay Monkey* stand until we can find an animal agreeing with Pennant's description,

COLOBUS SATANAS. *Col. niger*; *vellere longissimo*.

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 31 unc.; caudæ, 36 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

"Of this species I have seen three skins from the same locality; one of these was very imperfect; the other two were perfect, with the exception of the hands and feet. Its uniform black colour will at once distinguish it either from *Colobus leucomeros*, or *Col. ursinus*, the former having white thighs and a white throat, and the latter having a white tail, and long grey hairs interspersed with the black on the neck. The longest hairs on the back measure ten inches. The fur is but slightly glossy, and the hairs are of an uniform colour to the base. There is no under fur.

CERCOPITHECUS MARTINI. *Cerc. pilis corporis suprâ nigro et flavescenti-albo annulatis*; *capite suprâ, brachiis caudâque nigrescentibus*; *gulâ abdomineque griseo-fuscescentibus*.

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 22 unc.; caudæ, 26 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

"Of this animal I have seen but two skins: both very nearly agree in colouring but differ slightly in size; the dimensions are from the larger specimen. The face, hands, and feet, are unfortunately

ving three distinct shades of colour on the body; Pennant's animal having the cheeks of a pale bay colour, and the body deep bay above, and pale bay beneath. It might be argued that by 'deep bay' Pennant meant to designate the peculiar colour described by me as black with a rusty hue: if so, he could scarcely apply the term '*very bright bay*' to the parts which I call yellow. If, however, even this were the case, there is still another distinct tint which he has not mentioned, and that is the bright rusty-red colour of the sides of the body and limbs. On the whole, therefore, I think I am right in applying a name to the animal here described, which it must be remembered is from a different locality; that of the Bay Monkey being Sierra Leone. There is another circumstance which should lead us to be cautious in pronouncing any species which differs as much as that here described, as identical with Pennant's animal, since it so happens that each red *Colobus* discovered has in its turn been referred to the Bay Monkey, or to the *Simia ferruginea* of Shaw, which is the same animal, and has had one or both of these names applied, but has been changed upon the discovery of the next species; in consequence of which much confusion has arisen. I think we had better let the *Bay Monkey* stand until we can find an animal agreeing with Pennant's description,

COLOBUS SATANAS. *Col. niger*; *vellere longissimo*.

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 31 unc.; caudæ, 36 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

"Of this species I have seen three skins from the same locality; one of these was very imperfect; the other two were perfect, with the exception of the hands and feet. Its uniform black colour will at once distinguish it either from *Colobus leucomeros*, or *Col. ursinus*, the former having white thighs and a white throat, and the latter having a white tail, and long grey hairs interspersed with the black on the neck. The longest hairs on the back measure ten inches. The fur is but slightly glossy, and the hairs are of an uniform colour to the base. There is no under fur.

CERCOPITHECUS MARTINI. *Cerc. pilis corporis suprâ nigro et flavescenti-albo annulatis; capite suprâ, brachiis caudâque nigrescentibus; gulâ abdomineque griseo-fuscescentibus*.

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 22 unc.; caudæ, 26 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

"Of this animal I have seen but two skins: both very nearly agree in colouring but differ slightly in size; the dimensions are from the larger specimen. The face, hands, and feet, are unfortunately

ving three distinct shades of colour on the body; Pennant's animal having the cheeks of a pale bay colour, and the body deep bay above, and pale bay beneath. It might be argued that by 'deep bay' Pennant meant to designate the peculiar colour described by me as black with a rusty hue: if so, he could scarcely apply the term '*very bright bay*' to the parts which I call yellow. If, however, even this were the case, there is still another distinct tint which he has not mentioned, and that is the bright rusty-red colour of the sides of the body and limbs. On the whole, therefore, I think I am right in applying a name to the animal here described, which it must be remembered is from a different locality; that of the Bay Monkey being Sierra Leone. There is another circumstance which should lead us to be cautious in pronouncing any species which differs as much as that here described, as identical with Pennant's animal, since it so happens that each red *Colobus* discovered has in its turn been referred to the Bay Monkey, or to the *Simia ferruginea* of Shaw, which is the same animal, and has had one or both of these names applied, but has been changed upon the discovery of the next species; in consequence of which much confusion has arisen. I think we had better let the *Bay Monkey* stand until we can find an animal agreeing with Pennant's description,

COLOBUS SATANAS. *Col. niger*; *vellere longissimo*.

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 31 unc.; caudæ, 36 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

"Of this species I have seen three skins from the same locality; one of these was very imperfect; the other two were perfect, with the exception of the hands and feet. Its uniform black colour will at once distinguish it either from *Colobus leucomeros*, or *Col. ursinus*, the former having white thighs and a white throat, and the latter having a white tail, and long grey hairs interspersed with the black on the neck. The longest hairs on the back measure ten inches. The fur is but slightly glossy, and the hairs are of an uniform colour to the base. There is no under fur.

CERCOPITHECUS MARTINI. *Cerc. pilis corporis suprâ nigro et flavescenti-albo annulatis; capite suprâ, brachiis caudâque nigrescentibus; gulâ abdomineque griseo-fuscescentibus*.

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 22 unc.; caudæ, 26 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

"Of this animal I have seen but two skins: both very nearly agree in colouring but differ slightly in size; the dimensions are from the larger specimen. The face, hands, and feet, are unfortunately

wanting. It appears to be most nearly allied to *Col. nictitans*; the hairs of the upper parts of the body, however, are more distinctly annulated, and the general tint is somewhat greyish. Each hair is grey at the base, and has the apical portion black, with, generally, three yellowish-white rings. The crown of the head and the fore legs are black; the hind legs are blackish, the hairs being but obscurely annulated. The throat is dirty white, the belly and inner side of the legs at the base are of a brownish colour. The tail is black above, and somewhat grizzled at the sides. At the base of the tail beneath there are some deep reddish-brown hairs. The naked callosities are small. The hairs on the fore part of the crown of the head are black, annulated with brownish-white, and so are those on the side of the face immediately below the ear. The fur is tolerably long, and but loosely applied to the body. In the smaller specimen the under parts of the body are somewhat paler than those in the larger, being brownish-grey.

“I have named this species after my fellow curator Mr. Martin.

CERCOPITHECUS ERYTHROTIS. *Cerc. griseus; pilis corporis suprâ flavo nigroque annulatis; gulâ genisque albis; brachiis nigrescentibus; caudâ splendidè rufâ, lineâ nigrescente per partem superiorem excurrente, apice nigrescente; regione anali auribusque rufis.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 17 unc.; caudæ, 23 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“This beautiful little species is about the same size as the Moustache Monkey (*Cerc. cephus*), and has undoubtedly a close affinity to that animal; it may, however, be distinguished by the bright rusty-red hairs which cover the ears internally, its brilliant red tail, and by the hairs in the region of the *anus* being also of a bright red.

“The hairs on the upper parts of the body are black annulated with yellow; on the hinder part of the back the yellow assumes a deep golden hue, but, unlike the Moustache Monkey, the black prevails over the yellow. On the sides of the body and the outer side of the hinder legs, the hairs are greyish; and on the belly and inner side of the limbs, they are greyish-white. The fore legs are blackish externally; a dark mark extends backwards from the eye to the ear; below this, on the cheeks, there is a tuft of white hairs, beneath which the hairs are grizzled black and yellow,—in these respects bearing a close resemblance to the Moustache Monkey. The face is imperfect, and the feet have been removed from the skin; these parts, therefore, cannot be described.

wanting. It appears to be most nearly allied to *Col. nictitans*; the hairs of the upper parts of the body, however, are more distinctly annulated, and the general tint is somewhat greyish. Each hair is grey at the base, and has the apical portion black, with, generally, three yellowish-white rings. The crown of the head and the fore legs are black; the hind legs are blackish, the hairs being but obscurely annulated. The throat is dirty white, the belly and inner side of the legs at the base are of a brownish colour. The tail is black above, and somewhat grizzled at the sides. At the base of the tail beneath there are some deep reddish-brown hairs. The naked callosities are small. The hairs on the fore part of the crown of the head are black, annulated with brownish-white, and so are those on the side of the face immediately below the ear. The fur is tolerably long, and but loosely applied to the body. In the smaller specimen the under parts of the body are somewhat paler than those in the larger, being brownish-grey.

“I have named this species after my fellow curator Mr. Martin.

CERCOPITHECUS ERYTHROTIS. *Cerc. griseus; pilis corporis suprâ flavo nigroque annulatis; gulâ genisque albis; brachiis nigrescentibus; caudâ splendidè rufâ, lineâ nigrescente per partem superiorem excurrente, apice nigrescente; regione anali auribusque rufis.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 17 unc.; caudæ, 23 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“This beautiful little species is about the same size as the Moustache Monkey (*Cerc. cephus*), and has undoubtedly a close affinity to that animal; it may, however, be distinguished by the bright rusty-red hairs which cover the ears internally, its brilliant red tail, and by the hairs in the region of the *anus* being also of a bright red.

“The hairs on the upper parts of the body are black annulated with yellow; on the hinder part of the back the yellow assumes a deep golden hue, but, unlike the Moustache Monkey, the black prevails over the yellow. On the sides of the body and the outer side of the hinder legs, the hairs are greyish; and on the belly and inner side of the limbs, they are greyish-white. The fore legs are blackish externally; a dark mark extends backwards from the eye to the ear; below this, on the cheeks, there is a tuft of white hairs, beneath which the hairs are grizzled black and yellow,—in these respects bearing a close resemblance to the Moustache Monkey. The face is imperfect, and the feet have been removed from the skin; these parts, therefore, cannot be described.

wanting. It appears to be most nearly allied to *Col. nictitans*; the hairs of the upper parts of the body, however, are more distinctly annulated, and the general tint is somewhat greyish. Each hair is grey at the base, and has the apical portion black, with, generally, three yellowish-white rings. The crown of the head and the fore legs are black; the hind legs are blackish, the hairs being but obscurely annulated. The throat is dirty white, the belly and inner side of the legs at the base are of a brownish colour. The tail is black above, and somewhat grizzled at the sides. At the base of the tail beneath there are some deep reddish-brown hairs. The naked callosities are small. The hairs on the fore part of the crown of the head are black, annulated with brownish-white, and so are those on the side of the face immediately below the ear. The fur is tolerably long, and but loosely applied to the body. In the smaller specimen the under parts of the body are somewhat paler than those in the larger, being brownish-grey.

“I have named this species after my fellow curator Mr. Martin.

CERCOPITHECUS ERYTHROTIS. *Cerc. griseus; pilis corporis suprâ flavo nigroque annulatis; gulâ genisque albis; brachiis nigrescentibus; caudâ splendidè rufâ, lineâ nigrescente per partem superiorem excurrente, apice nigrescente; regione anali auribusque rufis.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 17 unc.; caudæ, 23 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“This beautiful little species is about the same size as the Moustache Monkey (*Cerc. cephus*), and has undoubtedly a close affinity to that animal; it may, however, be distinguished by the bright rusty-red hairs which cover the ears internally, its brilliant red tail, and by the hairs in the region of the *anus* being also of a bright red.

“The hairs on the upper parts of the body are black annulated with yellow; on the hinder part of the back the yellow assumes a deep golden hue, but, unlike the Moustache Monkey, the black prevails over the yellow. On the sides of the body and the outer side of the hinder legs, the hairs are greyish; and on the belly and inner side of the limbs, they are greyish-white. The fore legs are blackish externally; a dark mark extends backwards from the eye to the ear; below this, on the cheeks, there is a tuft of white hairs, beneath which the hairs are grizzled black and yellow,—in these respects bearing a close resemblance to the Moustache Monkey. The face is imperfect, and the feet have been removed from the skin; these parts, therefore, cannot be described.

wanting. It appears to be most nearly allied to *Col. nictitans*; the hairs of the upper parts of the body, however, are more distinctly annulated, and the general tint is somewhat greyish. Each hair is grey at the base, and has the apical portion black, with, generally, three yellowish-white rings. The crown of the head and the fore legs are black; the hind legs are blackish, the hairs being but obscurely annulated. The throat is dirty white, the belly and inner side of the legs at the base are of a brownish colour. The tail is black above, and somewhat grizzled at the sides. At the base of the tail beneath there are some deep reddish-brown hairs. The naked callosities are small. The hairs on the fore part of the crown of the head are black, annulated with brownish-white, and so are those on the side of the face immediately below the ear. The fur is tolerably long, and but loosely applied to the body. In the smaller specimen the under parts of the body are somewhat paler than those in the larger, being brownish-grey.

“I have named this species after my fellow curator Mr. Martin.

CERCOPITHECUS ERYTHROTIS. *Cerc. griseus; pilis corporis suprâ flavo nigroque annulatis; gulâ genisque albis; brachiis nigrescentibus; caudâ splendidè rufâ, lineâ nigrescente per partem superiorem excurrente, apice nigrescente; regione anali auribusque rufis.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 17 unc.; caudæ, 23 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“This beautiful little species is about the same size as the Moustache Monkey (*Cerc. cephus*), and has undoubtedly a close affinity to that animal; it may, however, be distinguished by the bright rusty-red hairs which cover the ears internally, its brilliant red tail, and by the hairs in the region of the *anus* being also of a bright red.

“The hairs on the upper parts of the body are black annulated with yellow; on the hinder part of the back the yellow assumes a deep golden hue, but, unlike the Moustache Monkey, the black prevails over the yellow. On the sides of the body and the outer side of the hinder legs, the hairs are greyish; and on the belly and inner side of the limbs, they are greyish-white. The fore legs are blackish externally; a dark mark extends backwards from the eye to the ear; below this, on the cheeks, there is a tuft of white hairs, beneath which the hairs are grizzled black and yellow,—in these respects bearing a close resemblance to the Moustache Monkey. The face is imperfect, and the feet have been removed from the skin; these parts, therefore, cannot be described.

GENETTA POENSIS. *Gen. fulvescenti-fusca; dorso lineis nigris confluentibus et irregularibus notato; lateribus maculis nigris crebrè adpersis; caudá nigrá, annulis fulvis interruptis.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 26 unc.; caudæ, 18 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“ This species probably approaches nearest in affinity to the *Genetta Pardina*, Is. Geoff., but is distinguished from all the African species with which I am acquainted, by its deep rich yellow-brown colouring, and by the great number of dark markings and spots with which its body is adorned.

“ On the back of the neck there are three or four slender longitudinal black lines, which are irregular and indistinct, especially near the head. On each side of these slender lines there is a broad, irregular black mark, which commencing behind the ear runs backwards and outwards over the shoulders; here the slender black lines appear to divide, for as many as seven can be traced; the outermost of these diverge, and are soon broken into irregular spots, which are scattered over the sides of the body. The intermediate lines are also broken into oblong spots, excepting that line which runs along the spine of the back, which is uninterrupted, and becomes broader on the middle of the back. On the hinder half of the back there are, on each side of and parallel with the spinal black mark, two lines formed by confluent spots. The sides of the neck are adorned with numerous oblong spots. The muzzle is black; there is a slender black line between the eyes, a yellow spot below the anterior angle of each eye; the tip of the muzzle is also yellow. The lips are blackish, and the eyes are encircled with black hairs; the hairs of the moustaches are brown, black and brown. The ears are black at the base externally; internally they are covered with yellowish hairs. The limbs are brownish-black. The tail is black; on the basal half there are five narrow yellowish rings, and on the apical half there are about four rings of a brownish colour, and somewhat indistinct. The fur is short, glossy, and adpressed.

LUTRA POENSIS. *Lut. nitidè fusca; genis mento gulâque fulvescentibus.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 24 unc. 3 lin.; caudæ, 13 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“ The only specimen of this Otter which I have seen is smaller than the common European species (*Lutra vulgaris*); its colour is much brighter, being of a rich yellowish-brown; the sides of the face (immediately below the ears), the sides of the muzzle, and the throat, are of a rich deep golden-yellow with a faint brownish hue.

GENETTA POENSIS. *Gen. fulvescenti-fusca; dorso lineis nigris confluentibus et irregularibus notato; lateribus maculis nigris crebrè adpersis; caudá nigrá, annulis fulvis interruptis.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 26 unc.; caudæ, 18 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“This species probably approaches nearest in affinity to the *Genetta Pardina*, Is. Geoff., but is distinguished from all the African species with which I am acquainted, by its deep rich yellow-brown colouring, and by the great number of dark markings and spots with which its body is adorned.

“On the back of the neck there are three or four slender longitudinal black lines, which are irregular and indistinct, especially near the head. On each side of these slender lines there is a broad, irregular black mark, which commencing behind the ear runs backwards and outwards over the shoulders; here the slender black lines appear to divide, for as many as seven can be traced; the outermost of these diverge, and are soon broken into irregular spots, which are scattered over the sides of the body. The intermediate lines are also broken into oblong spots, excepting that line which runs along the spine of the back, which is uninterrupted, and becomes broader on the middle of the back. On the hinder half of the back there are, on each side of and parallel with the spinal black mark, two lines formed by confluent spots. The sides of the neck are adorned with numerous oblong spots. The muzzle is black; there is a slender black line between the eyes, a yellow spot below the anterior angle of each eye; the tip of the muzzle is also yellow. The lips are blackish, and the eyes are encircled with black hairs; the hairs of the moustaches are brown, black and brown. The ears are black at the base externally; internally they are covered with yellowish hairs. The limbs are brownish-black. The tail is black; on the basal half there are five narrow yellowish rings, and on the apical half there are about four rings of a brownish colour, and somewhat indistinct. The fur is short, glossy, and adpressed.

LUTRA POENSIS. *Lut. nitidè fusca; genis mento gulâque fulvescentibus.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 24 unc. 3 lin.; caudæ, 13 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“The only specimen of this Otter which I have seen is smaller than the common European species (*Lutra vulgaris*); its colour is much brighter, being of a rich yellowish-brown; the sides of the face (immediately below the ears), the sides of the muzzle, and the throat, are of a rich deep golden-yellow with a faint brownish hue.

GENETTA POENSIS. *Gen. fulvescenti-fusca; dorso lineis nigris confluentibus et irregularibus notato; lateribus maculis nigris crebrè adpersis; caudá nigrá, annulis fulvis interruptis.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 26 unc.; caudæ, 18 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“ This species probably approaches nearest in affinity to the *Genetta Pardina*, Is. Geoff., but is distinguished from all the African species with which I am acquainted, by its deep rich yellow-brown colouring, and by the great number of dark markings and spots with which its body is adorned.

“ On the back of the neck there are three or four slender longitudinal black lines, which are irregular and indistinct, especially near the head. On each side of these slender lines there is a broad, irregular black mark, which commencing behind the ear runs backwards and outwards over the shoulders; here the slender black lines appear to divide, for as many as seven can be traced; the outermost of these diverge, and are soon broken into irregular spots, which are scattered over the sides of the body. The intermediate lines are also broken into oblong spots, excepting that line which runs along the spine of the back, which is uninterrupted, and becomes broader on the middle of the back. On the hinder half of the back there are, on each side of and parallel with the spinal black mark, two lines formed by confluent spots. The sides of the neck are adorned with numerous oblong spots. The muzzle is black; there is a slender black line between the eyes, a yellow spot below the anterior angle of each eye; the tip of the muzzle is also yellow. The lips are blackish, and the eyes are encircled with black hairs; the hairs of the moustaches are brown, black and brown. The ears are black at the base externally; internally they are covered with yellowish hairs. The limbs are brownish-black. The tail is black; on the basal half there are five narrow yellowish rings, and on the apical half there are about four rings of a brownish colour, and somewhat indistinct. The fur is short, glossy, and adpressed.

LUTRA POENSIS. *Lut. nitidè fusca; genis mento gulâque fulvescentibus.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 24 unc. 3 lin.; caudæ, 13 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“ The only specimen of this Otter which I have seen is smaller than the common European species (*Lutra vulgaris*); its colour is much brighter, being of a rich yellowish-brown; the sides of the face (immediately below the ears), the sides of the muzzle, and the throat, are of a rich deep golden-yellow with a faint brownish hue.

GENETTA POENSIS. *Gen. fulvescenti-fusca; dorso lineis nigris confluentibus et irregularibus notato; lateribus maculis nigris crebrè adpersis; caudá nigrá, annulis fulvis interruptis.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 26 unc.; caudæ, 18 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“ This species probably approaches nearest in affinity to the *Genetta Pardina*, Is. Geoff., but is distinguished from all the African species with which I am acquainted, by its deep rich yellow-brown colouring, and by the great number of dark markings and spots with which its body is adorned.

“ On the back of the neck there are three or four slender longitudinal black lines, which are irregular and indistinct, especially near the head. On each side of these slender lines there is a broad, irregular black mark, which commencing behind the ear runs backwards and outwards over the shoulders; here the slender black lines appear to divide, for as many as seven can be traced; the outermost of these diverge, and are soon broken into irregular spots, which are scattered over the sides of the body. The intermediate lines are also broken into oblong spots, excepting that line which runs along the spine of the back, which is uninterrupted, and becomes broader on the middle of the back. On the hinder half of the back there are, on each side of and parallel with the spinal black mark, two lines formed by confluent spots. The sides of the neck are adorned with numerous oblong spots. The muzzle is black; there is a slender black line between the eyes, a yellow spot below the anterior angle of each eye; the tip of the muzzle is also yellow. The lips are blackish, and the eyes are encircled with black hairs; the hairs of the moustaches are brown, black and brown. The ears are black at the base externally; internally they are covered with yellowish hairs. The limbs are brownish-black. The tail is black; on the basal half there are five narrow yellowish rings, and on the apical half there are about four rings of a brownish colour, and somewhat indistinct. The fur is short, glossy, and adpressed.

LUTRA POENSIS. *Lut. nitidè fusca; genis mento gulâque fulvescentibus.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 24 unc. 3 lin.; caudæ, 13 unc.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“ The only specimen of this Otter which I have seen is smaller than the common European species (*Lutra vulgaris*); its colour is much brighter, being of a rich yellowish-brown; the sides of the face (immediately below the ears), the sides of the muzzle, and the throat, are of a rich deep golden-yellow with a faint brownish hue.

The ears are small, and covered with hairs of the same colour as those on the top of the head. The tip of the muzzle is bare. The moustaches and long bristly hairs on the sides of the face are brown, paler at the base, and blackish at the *apex*. The tail is about equal to half the whole length of the animal. The fur is short, and the hairs are nearly erect; the under fur is of a brownish-white colour, glossy silk-like nature, and tolerably abundant. There are no feet to the skin.

ANTILOPE OGILBYI. Ant. splendide fuscescenti-aurata, subtus pallior, lincá dorsali nigrá; collo fusco lavato; caudá brevi et flocosá, nigrescente, pilis albis subtus interspersis.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“The small bushy tail, the character of the fur, which is short and closely adpressed, and the colouring, all indicate in this species, I imagine, an affinity to the *Ant. scripta*, with which it appears to agree in size. The brown neck, deeper and richer colouring, and the absence of white markings on the body, however, will serve to distinguish it from that species. As in *Ant. scripta*, there is a black line along the spine of the back.

“The skin from which the above description is taken is without head or limbs. The length from the shoulders to the root of the tail is about two feet eight inches. The tail is about four and a half inches.

“If my conjectures regarding the affinities of this animal prove correct, it will belong to the sub-genus *Tragelaphus* of Hamilton Smith, or to the more extended group to which Mr. Ogilby has applied the name of *Calliope*.

“I have taken the liberty of naming this animal after the author last mentioned, whose careful researches in the Ruminant animals have thrown considerable light on the affinities of the species.”

Mr. Waterhouse then proceeded to notice two skins which had been just brought from Sierra Leone by Major Henry Dundas Campbell, (late Governor of that Colony,) and sent by him for exhibition at the Society's evening meeting, with a promise on the part of Major Campbell to present them to the Museum, in the event of his being able to make an arrangement with a party to whom he had parted with them as an article of commerce. One of these specimens was a remarkably fine skin of a species of *Colobus*, described by Mr. Ogilby in the Society's Proceedings under the name of *Col. ursinus*; the skin, however, upon which Mr. Ogilby founded his species was imperfect, and until the opportunity afforded by the inspection of the present specimen, nothing was known of the colour of the head and face, which prove to be greyish white.

The ears are small, and covered with hairs of the same colour as those on the top of the head. The tip of the muzzle is bare. The moustaches and long bristly hairs on the sides of the face are brown, paler at the base, and blackish at the *apex*. The tail is about equal to half the whole length of the animal. The fur is short, and the hairs are nearly erect; the under fur is of a brownish-white colour, glossy silk-like nature, and tolerably abundant. There are no feet to the skin.

ANTILOPE OGILBYI. Ant. splendide fuscescenti-aurata, subtus pallior, lincá dorsali nigrá; collo fusco lavato; caudá brevi et flocosá, nigrescente, pilis albis subtus interspersis.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“The small bushy tail, the character of the fur, which is short and closely adpressed, and the colouring, all indicate in this species, I imagine, an affinity to the *Ant. scripta*, with which it appears to agree in size. The brown neck, deeper and richer colouring, and the absence of white markings on the body, however, will serve to distinguish it from that species. As in *Ant. scripta*, there is a black line along the spine of the back.

“The skin from which the above description is taken is without head or limbs. The length from the shoulders to the root of the tail is about two feet eight inches. The tail is about four and a half inches.

“If my conjectures regarding the affinities of this animal prove correct, it will belong to the sub-genus *Tragelaphus* of Hamilton Smith, or to the more extended group to which Mr. Ogilby has applied the name of *Calliope*.

“I have taken the liberty of naming this animal after the author last mentioned, whose careful researches in the Ruminant animals have thrown considerable light on the affinities of the species.”

Mr. Waterhouse then proceeded to notice two skins which had been just brought from Sierra Leone by Major Henry Dundas Campbell, (late Governor of that Colony,) and sent by him for exhibition at the Society's evening meeting, with a promise on the part of Major Campbell to present them to the Museum, in the event of his being able to make an arrangement with a party to whom he had parted with them as an article of commerce. One of these specimens was a remarkably fine skin of a species of *Colobus*, described by Mr. Ogilby in the Society's Proceedings under the name of *Col. ursinus*; the skin, however, upon which Mr. Ogilby founded his species was imperfect, and until the opportunity afforded by the inspection of the present specimen, nothing was known of the colour of the head and face, which prove to be greyish white.

The ears are small, and covered with hairs of the same colour as those on the top of the head. The tip of the muzzle is bare. The moustaches and long bristly hairs on the sides of the face are brown, paler at the base, and blackish at the *apex*. The tail is about equal to half the whole length of the animal. The fur is short, and the hairs are nearly erect; the under fur is of a brownish-white colour, glossy silk-like nature, and tolerably abundant. There are no feet to the skin.

ANTILOPE OGILBYI. Ant. splendide fuscescenti-aurata, subtus pallior, lincá dorsali nigrá; collo fusco lavato; caudá brevi et flocosá, nigrescente, pilis albis subtus interspersis.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“The small bushy tail, the character of the fur, which is short and closely adpressed, and the colouring, all indicate in this species, I imagine, an affinity to the *Ant. scripta*, with which it appears to agree in size. The brown neck, deeper and richer colouring, and the absence of white markings on the body, however, will serve to distinguish it from that species. As in *Ant. scripta*, there is a black line along the spine of the back.

“The skin from which the above description is taken is without head or limbs. The length from the shoulders to the root of the tail is about two feet eight inches. The tail is about four and a half inches.

“If my conjectures regarding the affinities of this animal prove correct, it will belong to the sub-genus *Tragelaphus* of Hamilton Smith, or to the more extended group to which Mr. Ogilby has applied the name of *Calliope*.

“I have taken the liberty of naming this animal after the author last mentioned, whose careful researches in the Ruminant animals have thrown considerable light on the affinities of the species.”

Mr. Waterhouse then proceeded to notice two skins which had been just brought from Sierra Leone by Major Henry Dundas Campbell, (late Governor of that Colony,) and sent by him for exhibition at the Society's evening meeting, with a promise on the part of Major Campbell to present them to the Museum, in the event of his being able to make an arrangement with a party to whom he had parted with them as an article of commerce. One of these specimens was a remarkably fine skin of a species of *Colobus*, described by Mr. Ogilby in the Society's Proceedings under the name of *Col. ursinus*; the skin, however, upon which Mr. Ogilby founded his species was imperfect, and until the opportunity afforded by the inspection of the present specimen, nothing was known of the colour of the head and face, which prove to be greyish white.

The ears are small, and covered with hairs of the same colour as those on the top of the head. The tip of the muzzle is bare. The moustaches and long bristly hairs on the sides of the face are brown, paler at the base, and blackish at the *apex*. The tail is about equal to half the whole length of the animal. The fur is short, and the hairs are nearly erect; the under fur is of a brownish-white colour, glossy silk-like nature, and tolerably abundant. There are no feet to the skin.

ANTILOPE OGILBYI. Ant. splendide fuscescenti-aurata, subtus pallior, lincá dorsali nigrá; collo fusco lavato; caudá brevi et flocosá, nigrescente, pilis albis subtus interspersis.

Hab. Fernando Po.

“The small bushy tail, the character of the fur, which is short and closely adpressed, and the colouring, all indicate in this species, I imagine, an affinity to the *Ant. scripta*, with which it appears to agree in size. The brown neck, deeper and richer colouring, and the absence of white markings on the body, however, will serve to distinguish it from that species. As in *Ant. scripta*, there is a black line along the spine of the back.

“The skin from which the above description is taken is without head or limbs. The length from the shoulders to the root of the tail is about two feet eight inches. The tail is about four and a half inches.

“If my conjectures regarding the affinities of this animal prove correct, it will belong to the sub-genus *Tragelaphus* of Hamilton Smith, or to the more extended group to which Mr. Ogilby has applied the name of *Calliope*.

“I have taken the liberty of naming this animal after the author last mentioned, whose careful researches in the Ruminant animals have thrown considerable light on the affinities of the species.”

Mr. Waterhouse then proceeded to notice two skins which had been just brought from Sierra Leone by Major Henry Dundas Campbell, (late Governor of that Colony,) and sent by him for exhibition at the Society's evening meeting, with a promise on the part of Major Campbell to present them to the Museum, in the event of his being able to make an arrangement with a party to whom he had parted with them as an article of commerce. One of these specimens was a remarkably fine skin of a species of *Colobus*, described by Mr. Ogilby in the Society's Proceedings under the name of *Col. ursinus*; the skin, however, upon which Mr. Ogilby founded his species was imperfect, and until the opportunity afforded by the inspection of the present specimen, nothing was known of the colour of the head and face, which prove to be greyish white.

The other skin was a new species of the genus *Cercopithecus*, for which the name of *Cerc. Campbellei* was proposed, with the following character.

CERCOPITHECUS CAMPBELLI. *Cerc. vellere perlongo, subsericeo, per dorsum medium diviso; capite corporeque anteriore grisescenti-olivaceis, pilis nigro flavoque annulatis; corpore posteriore femoribusque extus intensè cineraceis; gula, abdomine, artubusque internis albis; brachiis externè nigris; caudâ pilis nigris et sordidè flavis indutâ, apice nigro, pilisque longioribus instructo.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 20 unc.; caudæ, 28 unc.

Hab. Sierra Leone.

"This species appears to be most closely allied to the *Cercopithecus Pogonias* of Mr. Bennett; it has not, however, the black back which serves to characterize that animal.

"The most remarkable characters in this animal are its long fur, and the hairs being divided on the back, as in most of the species of the genus *Colobus*. The average length of the hairs of the back is about two and a half inches; on the hinder half of the back, however, they exceed three inches. These hairs are grey at the base, and the remaining portion of each hair is black, with broad yellow rings, the latter colour prevailing. On the posterior half of the body, and the outer side of the hinder legs, the hairs are of a deep slate grey, and almost of an uniform colour; some of those on the middle of the back are obscurely freckled with deep yellow, and those on the thigh are very indistinctly freckled with white. The belly, inner side of limbs, fore part of thigh, chest and throat are white. The hairs of the cheeks and sides of neck are very long, and of a greyish-white colour, grizzled towards the apex with black and yellow; some whitish hairs tipped with black are observable across the fore part of the forehead. The inner side of the ears is furnished with very long hairs of a greyish-white colour, obscurely annulated with grey and pale yellow; these hairs vary from three quarters to one inch in length. The fore legs are black externally, and the hairs on this part are comparatively short. The hairs on the upper side of the tail are grizzled with black and dirty yellow, and on the under side with black and brownish-white. The apical portion of the tail, which is furnished with longish hairs, (as in *Cerc. Pogonias*), is black, the black hairs occupying about one third of the whole length of the tail.

"I have named this animal after the late Governor of Sierra Leone, Major Campbell, that gentleman being its discoverer."

Mr. Ogilby exhibited and described various species of Kangaroo
Ann. Nat. Hist. Vol. 2. No. 13. Feb. 1839. 2 κ

The other skin was a new species of the genus *Cercopithecus*, for which the name of *Cerc. Campbelli* was proposed, with the following character.

CERCOPITHECUS CAMPBELLI. *Cerc. vellere perlongo, subsericeo, per dorsum medium diviso; capite corporeque anteriore grisescenti-olivaceis, pilis nigro flavoque annulatis; corpore posteriore femoribusque extus intensè cineraceis; gula, abdomine, artubusque internis albis; brachiis externè nigris; caudâ pilis nigris et sordidè flavis indutâ, apice nigro, pilisque longioribus instructo.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 20 unc.; caudæ, 28 unc.

Hab. Sierra Leone.

"This species appears to be most closely allied to the *Cercopithecus Pogonias* of Mr. Bennett; it has not, however, the black back which serves to characterize that animal.

"The most remarkable characters in this animal are its long fur, and the hairs being divided on the back, as in most of the species of the genus *Colobus*. The average length of the hairs of the back is about two and a half inches; on the hinder half of the back, however, they exceed three inches. These hairs are grey at the base, and the remaining portion of each hair is black, with broad yellow rings, the latter colour prevailing. On the posterior half of the body, and the outer side of the hinder legs, the hairs are of a deep slate grey, and almost of an uniform colour; some of those on the middle of the back are obscurely freckled with deep yellow, and those on the thigh are very indistinctly freckled with white. The belly, inner side of limbs, fore part of thigh, chest and throat are white. The hairs of the cheeks and sides of neck are very long, and of a greyish-white colour, grizzled towards the apex with black and yellow; some whitish hairs tipped with black are observable across the fore part of the forehead. The inner side of the ears is furnished with very long hairs of a greyish-white colour, obscurely annulated with grey and pale yellow; these hairs vary from three quarters to one inch in length. The fore legs are black externally, and the hairs on this part are comparatively short. The hairs on the upper side of the tail are grizzled with black and dirty yellow, and on the under side with black and brownish-white. The apical portion of the tail, which is furnished with longish hairs, (as in *Cerc. Pogonias*), is black, the black hairs occupying about one third of the whole length of the tail.

"I have named this animal after the late Governor of Sierra Leone, Major Campbell, that gentleman being its discoverer."

Mr. Ogilby exhibited and described various species of Kangaroo
Ann. Nat. Hist. Vol. 2. No. 13. Feb. 1839. 2 κ

The other skin was a new species of the genus *Cercopithecus*, for which the name of *Cerc. Campbellei* was proposed, with the following character.

CERCOPITHECUS CAMPBELLI. *Cerc. vellere perlongo, subsericeo, per dorsum medium diviso; capite corporeque anteriore griseo-centi-olivaceis, pilis nigro flavoque annulatis; corpore posteriore femoribusque extus intensè cineraceis; gula, abdomine, artubusque internis albis; brachiis externè nigris; caudâ pilis nigris et sordidè flavis indutâ, apice nigro, pilisque longioribus instructo.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 20 unc.; caudæ, 28 unc.

Hab. Sierra Leone.

"This species appears to be most closely allied to the *Cercopithecus Pogonias* of Mr. Bennett; it has not, however, the black back which serves to characterize that animal.

"The most remarkable characters in this animal are its long fur, and the hairs being divided on the back, as in most of the species of the genus *Colobus*. The average length of the hairs of the back is about two and a half inches; on the hinder half of the back, however, they exceed three inches. These hairs are grey at the base, and the remaining portion of each hair is black, with broad yellow rings, the latter colour prevailing. On the posterior half of the body, and the outer side of the hinder legs, the hairs are of a deep slate grey, and almost of an uniform colour; some of those on the middle of the back are obscurely freckled with deep yellow, and those on the thigh are very indistinctly freckled with white. The belly, inner side of limbs, fore part of thigh, chest and throat are white. The hairs of the cheeks and sides of neck are very long, and of a greyish-white colour, grizzled towards the apex with black and yellow; some whitish hairs tipped with black are observable across the fore part of the forehead. The inner side of the ears is furnished with very long hairs of a greyish-white colour, obscurely annulated with grey and pale yellow; these hairs vary from three quarters to one inch in length. The fore legs are black externally, and the hairs on this part are comparatively short. The hairs on the upper side of the tail are grizzled with black and dirty yellow, and on the under side with black and brownish-white. The apical portion of the tail, which is furnished with longish hairs, (as in *Cerc. Pogonias*), is black, the black hairs occupying about one third of the whole length of the tail.

"I have named this animal after the late Governor of Sierra Leone, Major Campbell, that gentleman being its discoverer."

Mr. Ogilby exhibited and described various species of Kangaroo
Ann. Nat. Hist. Vol. 2. No. 13. Feb. 1839. 2 κ

The other skin was a new species of the genus *Cercopithecus*, for which the name of *Cerc. Campbellei* was proposed, with the following character.

CERCOPITHECUS CAMPBELLI. *Cerc. vellere perlongo, subsericeo, per dorsum medium diviso; capite corporeque anteriore griseo-centi-olivaceis, pilis nigro flavoque annulatis; corpore posteriore femoribusque extus intensè cineraceis; gula, abdomine, artubusque internis albis; brachiis externè nigris; caudâ pilis nigris et sordidè flavis indutâ, apice nigro, pilisque longioribus instructo.*

Longitudo capitis corporisque, 20 unc.; caudæ, 28 unc.

Hab. Sierra Leone.

"This species appears to be most closely allied to the *Cercopithecus Pogonias* of Mr. Bennett; it has not, however, the black back which serves to characterize that animal.

"The most remarkable characters in this animal are its long fur, and the hairs being divided on the back, as in most of the species of the genus *Colobus*. The average length of the hairs of the back is about two and a half inches; on the hinder half of the back, however, they exceed three inches. These hairs are grey at the base, and the remaining portion of each hair is black, with broad yellow rings, the latter colour prevailing. On the posterior half of the body, and the outer side of the hinder legs, the hairs are of a deep slate grey, and almost of an uniform colour; some of those on the middle of the back are obscurely freckled with deep yellow, and those on the thigh are very indistinctly freckled with white. The belly, inner side of limbs, fore part of thigh, chest and throat are white. The hairs of the cheeks and sides of neck are very long, and of a greyish-white colour, grizzled towards the apex with black and yellow; some whitish hairs tipped with black are observable across the fore part of the forehead. The inner side of the ears is furnished with very long hairs of a greyish-white colour, obscurely annulated with grey and pale yellow; these hairs vary from three quarters to one inch in length. The fore legs are black externally, and the hairs on this part are comparatively short. The hairs on the upper side of the tail are grizzled with black and dirty yellow, and on the under side with black and brownish-white. The apical portion of the tail, which is furnished with longish hairs, (as in *Cerc. Pogonias*), is black, the black hairs occupying about one third of the whole length of the tail.

"I have named this animal after the late Governor of Sierra Leone, Major Campbell, that gentleman being its discoverer."

Mr. Ogilby exhibited and described various species of Kangaroo
Ann. Nat. Hist. Vol. 2. No. 13. Feb. 1839. 2 κ

Rats (*Hypsiprymnus*) from the Society's Collection, and read extracts relating to them from a paper which he had prepared upon the subject so long ago as the year 1832; and which, though partly read before the Linnæan Society at that time, had never been made public, owing to the imperfection of the materials then in this country for the perfect illustration of the genus. Reserving the detail of his observations for an express monograph, Mr. Ogilby briefly characterized the following species:—

1. *Hyp. setosus*: described in the Proceedings for 1830–31, p. 149.

2. *Hyp. myōsurus*: easily distinguished from all the other species by its much shorter tail and *tarsus*; the former organ being scaly, as in the true Rats.

3. *Hyp. melanotis*: a large species with longer ears than its congeners, and readily distinguished by the dark brown colour of the hair which covers the organs, as well as by its superior size.

4. *Hyp. formosus*: a beautiful small species of a light russet-brown colour, the latter half of the tail white.

5. *Hyp. Phillippi*: pale brown, with a slight shade of russet above, dirty white beneath; tail long, cylindrical, covered with short, adpressed yellowish-white hairs beneath, and with reddish-brown woolly fur on the upper surface, terminated by a tuft of dirty yellowish-brown; ears elliptical; head small and attenuated; *tarsus* long, and of a pale greyish white colour; middle upper incisors not so much longer in the lateral as in *Hyp. murinus*, and lower shorter and slenderer; the canines are nearly in contact with the lateral incisors, and of the same form and size. This is the species described in Governor Phillip's Voyage: that figured by White appears to be *Hyp. myosurus*.

6. *Hyp. Cuniculus*: in size and colour something resembling *Hyp. Phillippi*, but of a clearer grizzled brown colour, something like that of the wild rabbit; a dark brown patch marks the nose; tail long, cylindrical, and terminated by a tuft of coffee-coloured wool; upper middle incisors very large, separated from one another and truncated; the lower of the same form, but considerably shorter than in any other species, and the canines much smaller than the contiguous lateral incisors, and separated from them by a distinct bar or vacant space; by all which characters this animal differs from *Hyp. Phillippi*, as well as by its larger and thicker head and clearer grey colour.

7. *Hyp. murinus*: of nearly the same colours as the last two species, but readily distinguished by its short, thick head, blunt, unattenuated muzzle, and very short ears bordered with red: the teeth

Rats (*Hypsiprymnus*) from the Society's Collection, and read extracts relating to them from a paper which he had prepared upon the subject so long ago as the year 1832; and which, though partly read before the Linnæan Society at that time, had never been made public, owing to the imperfection of the materials then in this country for the perfect illustration of the genus. Reserving the detail of his observations for an express monograph, Mr. Ogilby briefly characterized the following species:—

1. *Hyp. setosus*: described in the Proceedings for 1830–31, p. 149.

2. *Hyp. myōsurus*: easily distinguished from all the other species by its much shorter tail and *tarsus*; the former organ being scaly, as in the true Rats.

3. *Hyp. melanotis*: a large species with longer ears than its congeners, and readily distinguished by the dark brown colour of the hair which covers the organs, as well as by its superior size.

4. *Hyp. formosus*: a beautiful small species of a light russet-brown colour, the latter half of the tail white.

5. *Hyp. Phillippi*: pale brown, with a slight shade of russet above, dirty white beneath; tail long, cylindrical, covered with short, adpressed yellowish-white hairs beneath, and with reddish-brown woolly fur on the upper surface, terminated by a tuft of dirty yellowish-brown; ears elliptical; head small and attenuated; *tarsus* long, and of a pale greyish white colour; middle upper incisors not so much longer in the lateral as in *Hyp. murinus*, and lower shorter and slenderer; the canines are nearly in contact with the lateral incisors, and of the same form and size. This is the species described in Governor Phillip's Voyage: that figured by White appears to be *Hyp. myosurus*.

6. *Hyp. Cuniculus*: in size and colour something resembling *Hyp. Phillippi*, but of a clearer grizzled brown colour, something like that of the wild rabbit; a dark brown patch marks the nose; tail long, cylindrical, and terminated by a tuft of coffee-coloured wool; upper middle incisors very large, separated from one another and truncated; the lower of the same form, but considerably shorter than in any other species, and the canines much smaller than the contiguous lateral incisors, and separated from them by a distinct bar or vacant space; by all which characters this animal differs from *Hyp. Phillippi*, as well as by its larger and thicker head and clearer grey colour.

7. *Hyp. murinus*: of nearly the same colours as the last two species, but readily distinguished by its short, thick head, blunt, unattenuated muzzle, and very short ears bordered with red: the teeth

Rats (*Hypsiprymnus*) from the Society's Collection, and read extracts relating to them from a paper which he had prepared upon the subject so long ago as the year 1832; and which, though partly read before the Linnæan Society at that time, had never been made public, owing to the imperfection of the materials then in this country for the perfect illustration of the genus. Reserving the detail of his observations for an express monograph, Mr. Ogilby briefly characterized the following species:—

1. *Hyp. setosus*: described in the Proceedings for 1830–31, p. 149.

2. *Hyp. myōsurus*: easily distinguished from all the other species by its much shorter tail and *tarsus*; the former organ being scaly, as in the true Rats.

3. *Hyp. melanotis*: a large species with longer ears than its congeners, and readily distinguished by the dark brown colour of the hair which covers the organs, as well as by its superior size.

4. *Hyp. formosus*: a beautiful small species of a light russet-brown colour, the latter half of the tail white.

5. *Hyp. Phillippi*: pale brown, with a slight shade of russet above, dirty white beneath; tail long, cylindrical, covered with short, adpressed yellowish-white hairs beneath, and with reddish-brown woolly fur on the upper surface, terminated by a tuft of dirty yellowish-brown; ears elliptical; head small and attenuated; *tarsus* long, and of a pale greyish white colour; middle upper incisors not so much longer in the lateral as in *Hyp. murinus*, and lower shorter and slenderer; the canines are nearly in contact with the lateral incisors, and of the same form and size. This is the species described in Governor Phillip's Voyage: that figured by White appears to be *Hyp. myosurus*.

6. *Hyp. Cuniculus*: in size and colour something resembling *Hyp. Phillippi*, but of a clearer grizzled brown colour, something like that of the wild rabbit; a dark brown patch marks the nose; tail long, cylindrical, and terminated by a tuft of coffee-coloured wool; upper middle incisors very large, separated from one another and truncated; the lower of the same form, but considerably shorter than in any other species, and the canines much smaller than the contiguous lateral incisors, and separated from them by a distinct bar or vacant space; by all which characters this animal differs from *Hyp. Phillippi*, as well as by its larger and thicker head and clearer grey colour.

7. *Hyp. murinus*: of nearly the same colours as the last two species, but readily distinguished by its short, thick head, blunt, unattenuated muzzle, and very short ears bordered with red: the teeth

Rats (*Hypsiprymnus*) from the Society's Collection, and read extracts relating to them from a paper which he had prepared upon the subject so long ago as the year 1832; and which, though partly read before the Linnæan Society at that time, had never been made public, owing to the imperfection of the materials then in this country for the perfect illustration of the genus. Reserving the detail of his observations for an express monograph, Mr. Ogilby briefly characterized the following species:—

1. *Hyp. setosus*: described in the Proceedings for 1830–31, p. 149.

2. *Hyp. myösurus*: easily distinguished from all the other species by its much shorter tail and *tarsus*; the former organ being scaly, as in the true Rats.

3. *Hyp. melanotis*: a large species with longer ears than its congeners, and readily distinguished by the dark brown colour of the hair which covers the organs, as well as by its superior size.

4. *Hyp. formosus*: a beautiful small species of a light russet-brown colour, the latter half of the tail white.

5. *Hyp. Phillippi*: pale brown, with a slight shade of russet above, dirty white beneath; tail long, cylindrical, covered with short, adpressed yellowish-white hairs beneath, and with reddish-brown woolly fur on the upper surface, terminated by a tuft of dirty yellowish-brown; ears elliptical; head small and attenuated; *tarsus* long, and of a pale greyish white colour; middle upper incisors not so much longer in the lateral as in *Hyp. murinus*, and lower shorter and slenderer; the canines are nearly in contact with the lateral incisors, and of the same form and size. This is the species described in Governor Phillip's Voyage: that figured by White appears to be *Hyp. myosurus*.

6. *Hyp. Cuniculus*: in size and colour something resembling *Hyp. Phillippi*, but of a clearer grizzled brown colour, something like that of the wild rabbit; a dark brown patch marks the nose; tail long, cylindrical, and terminated by a tuft of coffee-coloured wool; upper middle incisors very large, separated from one another and truncated; the lower of the same form, but considerably shorter than in any other species, and the canines much smaller than the contiguous lateral incisors, and separated from them by a distinct bar or vacant space; by all which characters this animal differs from *Hyp. Phillippi*, as well as by its larger and thicker head and clearer grey colour.

7. *Hyp. murinus*: of nearly the same colours as the last two species, but readily distinguished by its short, thick head, blunt, unattenuated muzzle, and very short ears bordered with red: the teeth

also afford a very distinctive character; the lower incisors are twice as long as in the last species, the upper not much longer than the lateral, and the canine only half the size of the contiguous incisor, and nearly in contact with it, being separated only by the third part of a line; the tail is furnished with an erect crest of black hair for three or four inches towards the tip: this is the "Potoroo" of the French Zoologists, as Mr. Ogilby had verified by comparison with the Paris specimens.

Mr. Martin then brought before the notice of the Meeting three species of Chameleon from Fernando Po, forming part of Mr. Knapp's donation, and upon which he proceeded to offer the following observations.

"Among the collection of specimens from Fernando Po lately presented to the Zoological Society are three chameleons of peculiar interest. One of them is the *Cham. tricornis*, or *Oweni* of Mr. Gray; the second is the *Cham. cristatus* of Mr. Stutchbury, described and figured in the 3rd Part of the 17th Vol. of the Linn. Trans. The third appears to me to be undescribed.

"With regard to the specimen of *Cham. cristatus*, I may be permitted to point out some trifling differences between it and the figure given by Mr. Stutchbury, The crest ceases to be elevated over the loins and base of the tail, degenerating into an acute ridge; whereas in the figure it continues for a considerable distance along the upper aspect of the tail, and is as elevated over the loins as over the chest. The tail is shorter in proportion in the present specimen; the indentations which margin the casque are less bold and decided, and the casque itself is less produced posteriorly. The dorsal crest is supported by only ten spinous processes. The colour is slate gray, with a yellow abdominal line, but without the orange and dark reticulated lines observed by Mr. Stutchbury in his specimen. Length of head and body $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches: tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

"As the specimen described and figured by Mr. Stutchbury came from the river Gaboon, Western Equinoctial Africa, and the specimen belonging to the Zoological Society from Fernando Po, it is possible that they may be examples of permanent varieties; but I am rather inclined to attribute the difference to age or sex, or to both combined. Mr. Stutchbury's specimen is probably an adult male; that belonging to the Zoological Society is a young female. The *Cham. Oweni*, Gray (*Cham. tricornis*, Gray), differs from a specimen from Fernando Po, (collected by Lieut. Allen) in the possession of the Society, only in having the horns less developed. With respect to the species I regard as undescribed, I beg to offer the following observations:—

also afford a very distinctive character; the lower incisors are twice as long as in the last species, the upper not much longer than the lateral, and the canine only half the size of the contiguous incisor, and nearly in contact with it, being separated only by the third part of a line; the tail is furnished with an erect crest of black hair for three or four inches towards the tip: this is the "Potoroo" of the French Zoologists, as Mr. Ogilby had verified by comparison with the Paris specimens.

Mr. Martin then brought before the notice of the Meeting three species of Chameleon from Fernando Po, forming part of Mr. Knapp's donation, and upon which he proceeded to offer the following observations.

"Among the collection of specimens from Fernando Po lately presented to the Zoological Society are three chameleons of peculiar interest. One of them is the *Cham. tricornis*, or *Oweni* of Mr. Gray; the second is the *Cham. cristatus* of Mr. Stutchbury, described and figured in the 3rd Part of the 17th Vol. of the Linn. Trans. The third appears to me to be undescribed.

"With regard to the specimen of *Cham. cristatus*, I may be permitted to point out some trifling differences between it and the figure given by Mr. Stutchbury, The crest ceases to be elevated over the loins and base of the tail, degenerating into an acute ridge; whereas in the figure it continues for a considerable distance along the upper aspect of the tail, and is as elevated over the loins as over the chest. The tail is shorter in proportion in the present specimen; the indentations which margin the casque are less bold and decided, and the casque itself is less produced posteriorly. The dorsal crest is supported by only ten spinous processes. The colour is slate gray, with a yellow abdominal line, but without the orange and dark reticulated lines observed by Mr. Stutchbury in his specimen. Length of head and body $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches: tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

"As the specimen described and figured by Mr. Stutchbury came from the river Gaboon, Western Equinoctial Africa, and the specimen belonging to the Zoological Society from Fernando Po, it is possible that they may be examples of permanent varieties; but I am rather inclined to attribute the difference to age or sex, or to both combined. Mr. Stutchbury's specimen is probably an adult male; that belonging to the Zoological Society is a young female. The *Cham. Oweni*, Gray (*Cham. tricornis*, Gray), differs from a specimen from Fernando Po, (collected by Lieut. Allen) in the possession of the Society, only in having the horns less developed. With respect to the species I regard as undescribed, I beg to offer the following observations:—

also afford a very distinctive character; the lower incisors are twice as long as in the last species, the upper not much longer than the lateral, and the canine only half the size of the contiguous incisor, and nearly in contact with it, being separated only by the third part of a line; the tail is furnished with an erect crest of black hair for three or four inches towards the tip: this is the "Potoroo" of the French Zoologists, as Mr. Ogilby had verified by comparison with the Paris specimens.

Mr. Martin then brought before the notice of the Meeting three species of Chameleon from Fernando Po, forming part of Mr. Knapp's donation, and upon which he proceeded to offer the following observations.

"Among the collection of specimens from Fernando Po lately presented to the Zoological Society are three chameleons of peculiar interest. One of them is the *Cham. tricornis*, or *Oweni* of Mr. Gray; the second is the *Cham. cristatus* of Mr. Stutchbury, described and figured in the 3rd Part of the 17th Vol. of the Linn. Trans. The third appears to me to be undescribed.

"With regard to the specimen of *Cham. cristatus*, I may be permitted to point out some trifling differences between it and the figure given by Mr. Stutchbury, The crest ceases to be elevated over the loins and base of the tail, degenerating into an acute ridge; whereas in the figure it continues for a considerable distance along the upper aspect of the tail, and is as elevated over the loins as over the chest. The tail is shorter in proportion in the present specimen; the indentations which margin the casque are less bold and decided, and the casque itself is less produced posteriorly. The dorsal crest is supported by only ten spinous processes. The colour is slate gray, with a yellow abdominal line, but without the orange and dark reticulated lines observed by Mr. Stutchbury in his specimen. Length of head and body $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches: tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

"As the specimen described and figured by Mr. Stutchbury came from the river Gaboon, Western Equinoctial Africa, and the specimen belonging to the Zoological Society from Fernando Po, it is possible that they may be examples of permanent varieties; but I am rather inclined to attribute the difference to age or sex, or to both combined. Mr. Stutchbury's specimen is probably an adult male; that belonging to the Zoological Society is a young female. The *Cham. Oweni*, Gray (*Cham. tricornis*, Gray), differs from a specimen from Fernando Po, (collected by Lieut. Allen) in the possession of the Society, only in having the horns less developed. With respect to the species I regard as undescribed, I beg to offer the following observations:—

also afford a very distinctive character; the lower incisors are twice as long as in the last species, the upper not much longer than the lateral, and the canine only half the size of the contiguous incisor, and nearly in contact with it, being separated only by the third part of a line; the tail is furnished with an erect crest of black hair for three or four inches towards the tip: this is the "Potoroo" of the French Zoologists, as Mr. Ogilby had verified by comparison with the Paris specimens.

Mr. Martin then brought before the notice of the Meeting three species of Chameleon from Fernando Po, forming part of Mr. Knapp's donation, and upon which he proceeded to offer the following observations.

"Among the collection of specimens from Fernando Po lately presented to the Zoological Society are three chameleons of peculiar interest. One of them is the *Cham. tricornis*, or *Oweni* of Mr. Gray; the second is the *Cham. cristatus* of Mr. Stutchbury, described and figured in the 3rd Part of the 17th Vol. of the Linn. Trans. The third appears to me to be undescribed.

"With regard to the specimen of *Cham. cristatus*, I may be permitted to point out some trifling differences between it and the figure given by Mr. Stutchbury, The crest ceases to be elevated over the loins and base of the tail, degenerating into an acute ridge; whereas in the figure it continues for a considerable distance along the upper aspect of the tail, and is as elevated over the loins as over the chest. The tail is shorter in proportion in the present specimen; the indentations which margin the casque are less bold and decided, and the casque itself is less produced posteriorly. The dorsal crest is supported by only ten spinous processes. The colour is slate gray, with a yellow abdominal line, but without the orange and dark reticulated lines observed by Mr. Stutchbury in his specimen. Length of head and body $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches: tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

"As the specimen described and figured by Mr. Stutchbury came from the river Gaboon, Western Equinoctial Africa, and the specimen belonging to the Zoological Society from Fernando Po, it is possible that they may be examples of permanent varieties; but I am rather inclined to attribute the difference to age or sex, or to both combined. Mr. Stutchbury's specimen is probably an adult male; that belonging to the Zoological Society is a young female. The *Cham. Oweni*, Gray (*Cham. tricornis*, Gray), differs from a specimen from Fernando Po, (collected by Lieut. Allen) in the possession of the Society, only in having the horns less developed. With respect to the species I regard as undescribed, I beg to offer the following observations:—

“At a first glance this Chameleon might be confounded with *Cham. Senegalensis*, or with *Cham. dilepas*; the grainlike scales of the body and the general contour of the head and body being much alike in each. When, however, we come to examine more closely, we shall find sufficient reason to regard it as entirely distinct. Both in *Cham. Senegalensis* and its immediate ally (if it be truly a separate species), *Cham. dilepas*, the dorsal ridge and also the median line of the throat and abdomen are strongly denticulate. In this, however, neither the dorsal ridge, nor the abdominal or gular median line, present any such character. In *Cham. Senegalensis* the tail is remarkably stout at the base, the skin behind the knee-joint is close, and there is a sort of heel, or angular projection (at least in the specimens before me), at the posterior junction of the two portions of the hind-foot. In the Chameleon which I regard as undescribed the tail is slender at the base and long, the skin behind the knee-joint is loose and fanlike, and there is no angular projection or heel. The granulations of the body, it may also be observed, are much less acutely elevated (being smaller and rounder) than in *Cham. Senegalensis*.

“The casque between the eyes is comparatively narrower, being there contracted; it is broader and more rounded however posteriorly, and is less produced. The middle line or keel is a little more distinct; and between the eyes the casque is more deeply and abruptly concave; a very small flap or ear, which indeed might easily be overlooked, is produced from the posterior part of the casque, and lies on each side of the neck, as in *Cham. dilepas*; but as we have said, in this species the dorsal ridge and the median line of the throat and belly are strongly denticulate, or as Daudin said of its ally the *Cham. Senegalensis*, ‘*dentelés en scie*.’

“Regarding then this species as hitherto undescribed, I propose for it the name of *Chamaleon Bibroni*, as a tribute of respect to M. Bibron, of the Musée d’Histoire Naturelle of Paris.

“The characters of *Cham. Bibroni* may be summed up as follow: Casque (or upper surface of the skull) flat, with a very slight occipital keel; contracted and concave between the eyes, rounded posteriorly; superciliary ridge very little elevated, and becoming obsolete over the nostrils; a small flap on each side from the posterior edge of the casque lies on the neck; the dorsal ridge and median line, both of the throat and belly, destitute of a denticulated crest. The grains of the body and limbs small and close-set, those of the casque flat and angular.

CHAMÆLEON BIBRONI. *Galeá planá; vix apud occiput carinatá;*

“At a first glance this Chameleon might be confounded with *Cham. Senegalensis*, or with *Cham. dilepas*; the grainlike scales of the body and the general contour of the head and body being much alike in each. When, however, we come to examine more closely, we shall find sufficient reason to regard it as entirely distinct. Both in *Cham. Senegalensis* and its immediate ally (if it be truly a separate species), *Cham. dilepas*, the dorsal ridge and also the median line of the throat and abdomen are strongly denticulate. In this, however, neither the dorsal ridge, nor the abdominal or gular median line, present any such character. In *Cham. Senegalensis* the tail is remarkably stout at the base, the skin behind the knee-joint is close, and there is a sort of heel, or angular projection (at least in the specimens before me), at the posterior junction of the two portions of the hind-foot. In the Chameleon which I regard as undescribed the tail is slender at the base and long, the skin behind the knee-joint is loose and fanlike, and there is no angular projection or heel. The granulations of the body, it may also be observed, are much less acutely elevated (being smaller and rounder) than in *Cham. Senegalensis*.

“The casque between the eyes is comparatively narrower, being there contracted; it is broader and more rounded however posteriorly, and is less produced. The middle line or keel is a little more distinct; and between the eyes the casque is more deeply and abruptly concave; a very small flap or ear, which indeed might easily be overlooked, is produced from the posterior part of the casque, and lies on each side of the neck, as in *Cham. dilepas*; but as we have said, in this species the dorsal ridge and the median line of the throat and belly are strongly denticulate, or as Daudin said of its ally the *Cham. Senegalensis*, ‘*dentelés en scie*.’

“Regarding then this species as hitherto undescribed, I propose for it the name of *Chamaleon Bibroni*, as a tribute of respect to M. Bibron, of the Musée d’Histoire Naturelle of Paris.

“The characters of *Cham. Bibroni* may be summed up as follow: Casque (or upper surface of the skull) flat, with a very slight occipital keel; contracted and concave between the eyes, rounded posteriorly; superciliary ridge very little elevated, and becoming obsolete over the nostrils; a small flap on each side from the posterior edge of the casque lies on the neck; the dorsal ridge and median line, both of the throat and belly, destitute of a denticulated crest. The grains of the body and limbs small and close-set, those of the casque flat and angular.

CHAMÆLEON BIBRONI. *Galeá planá; vix apud occiput carinatá;*

“At a first glance this Chameleon might be confounded with *Cham. Senegalensis*, or with *Cham. dilepas*; the grainlike scales of the body and the general contour of the head and body being much alike in each. When, however, we come to examine more closely, we shall find sufficient reason to regard it as entirely distinct. Both in *Cham. Senegalensis* and its immediate ally (if it be truly a separate species), *Cham. dilepas*, the dorsal ridge and also the median line of the throat and abdomen are strongly denticulate. In this, however, neither the dorsal ridge, nor the abdominal or gular median line, present any such character. In *Cham. Senegalensis* the tail is remarkably stout at the base, the skin behind the knee-joint is close, and there is a sort of heel, or angular projection (at least in the specimens before me), at the posterior junction of the two portions of the hind-foot. In the Chameleon which I regard as undescribed the tail is slender at the base and long, the skin behind the knee-joint is loose and fanlike, and there is no angular projection or heel. The granulations of the body, it may also be observed, are much less acutely elevated (being smaller and rounder) than in *Cham. Senegalensis*.

“The casque between the eyes is comparatively narrower, being there contracted; it is broader and more rounded however posteriorly, and is less produced. The middle line or keel is a little more distinct; and between the eyes the casque is more deeply and abruptly concave; a very small flap or ear, which indeed might easily be overlooked, is produced from the posterior part of the casque, and lies on each side of the neck, as in *Cham. dilepas*; but as we have said, in this species the dorsal ridge and the median line of the throat and belly are strongly denticulate, or as Daudin said of its ally the *Cham. Senegalensis*, ‘*dentelés en scie*.’

“Regarding then this species as hitherto undescribed, I propose for it the name of *Chamaleon Bibroni*, as a tribute of respect to M. Bibron, of the Musée d’Histoire Naturelle of Paris.

“The characters of *Cham. Bibroni* may be summed up as follow: Casque (or upper surface of the skull) flat, with a very slight occipital keel; contracted and concave between the eyes, rounded posteriorly; superciliary ridge very little elevated, and becoming obsolete over the nostrils; a small flap on each side from the posterior edge of the casque lies on the neck; the dorsal ridge and median line, both of the throat and belly, destitute of a denticulated crest. The grains of the body and limbs small and close-set, those of the casque flat and angular.

CHAMÆLEON BIBRONI. *Galeá planá; vix apud occiput carinatá;*

“At a first glance this Chameleon might be confounded with *Cham. Senegalensis*, or with *Cham. dilepas*; the grainlike scales of the body and the general contour of the head and body being much alike in each. When, however, we come to examine more closely, we shall find sufficient reason to regard it as entirely distinct. Both in *Cham. Senegalensis* and its immediate ally (if it be truly a separate species), *Cham. dilepas*, the dorsal ridge and also the median line of the throat and abdomen are strongly denticulate. In this, however, neither the dorsal ridge, nor the abdominal or gular median line, present any such character. In *Cham. Senegalensis* the tail is remarkably stout at the base, the skin behind the knee-joint is close, and there is a sort of heel, or angular projection (at least in the specimens before me), at the posterior junction of the two portions of the hind-foot. In the Chameleon which I regard as undescribed the tail is slender at the base and long, the skin behind the knee-joint is loose and fanlike, and there is no angular projection or heel. The granulations of the body, it may also be observed, are much less acutely elevated (being smaller and rounder) than in *Cham. Senegalensis*.

“The casque between the eyes is comparatively narrower, being there contracted; it is broader and more rounded however posteriorly, and is less produced. The middle line or keel is a little more distinct; and between the eyes the casque is more deeply and abruptly concave; a very small flap or ear, which indeed might easily be overlooked, is produced from the posterior part of the casque, and lies on each side of the neck, as in *Cham. dilepas*; but as we have said, in this species the dorsal ridge and the median line of the throat and belly are strongly denticulate, or as Daudin said of its ally the *Cham. Senegalensis*, ‘*dentelés en scie*.’

“Regarding then this species as hitherto undescribed, I propose for it the name of *Chamaleon Bibroni*, as a tribute of respect to M. Bibron, of the Musée d’Histoire Naturelle of Paris.

“The characters of *Cham. Bibroni* may be summed up as follow: Casque (or upper surface of the skull) flat, with a very slight occipital keel; contracted and concave between the eyes, rounded posteriorly; superciliary ridge very little elevated, and becoming obsolete over the nostrils; a small flap on each side from the posterior edge of the casque lies on the neck; the dorsal ridge and median line, both of the throat and belly, destitute of a denticulated crest. The grains of the body and limbs small and close-set, those of the casque flat and angular.

CHAMÆLEON BIBRONI. *Galeá planá; vix apud occiput carinatá;*

inter oculos angustá et concavá ; posticè rotundatá, et lobo parvulo utrinque instructá ; margine superciliari parùm elevato, et super nares obsoleto ; culmine dorsali, linedque mediá per guttam et abdomen tendente, absque denticulis ; corpore granis parvis et confertis tecto ; galeá lamellis angularibus.

Longitudo corporis cum capite, 4 unc. ; caudæ, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. in Insulá Fernando Po.

“ In proportion to the size of the body the head of *Cham. Bibroni* is short, and particularly the muzzle, which is very acute at the apex. Viewed from above the helmet it would present an elongated oval, rounded behind and acute anteriorly, were it not for its contraction between the eyes, which is not the case in *Ch. Senegalensis*. The accessory lobes at its posterior part are very small, and might easily be overlooked. Perhaps, however, they may be larger in the male, (for the present individual, it is to be observed, is a female,) but of this I have no means of judging. The length and slenderness of the tail are remarkable. The granulations of the body are small and even. The general colour is purplish black, passing on the sides of the belly, on the loins, and posterior limbs, into olive-green ; the inside of the limbs, and the median line of the abdomen, are pale reddish-yellow.”

WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Session took place on Saturday, Dec. 15, 1838, Dr. Greville, V.P. in the Chair.

The first communication read was upon “ The Geology of the neighbourhood of Kelso, by C. Le Hunte, Esq.” There was next read a paper by Sir John Graham Dalyell “ On a singular mode of Propagation among the Lower Animals,” by which last phrase the *Zoophyte group* is to be understood. The communication was accompanied by beautiful and delicate engravings, preparing for a splendid work on the Zoophytes with which Sir John has for years been engaged. The following modes of propagation among different members of the group were referred to,—by means of ova ; through the medium of an animal discharged from an external cyst of the parent, which, after enjoying active motion for a time, becomes stationary, is metamorphosed, and thus attains its perfect state. It was likewise remarked, that from the *Hydra tuba*, which is a *Hydra* proper, prominences bud externally, which are at first shapeless, and on being detached become perfect animals ; and also, that an animated moving corpuscle, which may, as such, be artificially liberated from *Actinia*, will become a perfect foetus if retained,

inter oculos angustá et concavá ; posticè rotundatá, et lobo parvulo utrinque instructá ; margine superciliari parùm elevato, et super nares obsoleto ; culmine dorsali, linedque mediá per guttam et abdomen tendente, absque denticulis ; corpore granis parvis et confertis tecto ; galeá lamellis angularibus.

Longitudo corporis cum capite, 4 unc. ; caudæ, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. in Insulá Fernando Po.

“ In proportion to the size of the body the head of *Cham. Bibroni* is short, and particularly the muzzle, which is very acute at the apex. Viewed from above the helmet it would present an elongated oval, rounded behind and acute anteriorly, were it not for its contraction between the eyes, which is not the case in *Ch. Senegalensis*. The accessory lobes at its posterior part are very small, and might easily be overlooked. Perhaps, however, they may be larger in the male, (for the present individual, it is to be observed, is a female,) but of this I have no means of judging. The length and slenderness of the tail are remarkable. The granulations of the body are small and even. The general colour is purplish black, passing on the sides of the belly, on the loins, and posterior limbs, into olive-green ; the inside of the limbs, and the median line of the abdomen, are pale reddish-yellow.”

WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Session took place on Saturday, Dec. 15, 1838, Dr. Greville, V.P. in the Chair.

The first communication read was upon “ The Geology of the neighbourhood of Kelso, by C. Le Hunte, Esq.” There was next read a paper by Sir John Graham Dalyell “ On a singular mode of Propagation among the Lower Animals,” by which last phrase the *Zoophyte group* is to be understood. The communication was accompanied by beautiful and delicate engravings, preparing for a splendid work on the Zoophytes with which Sir John has for years been engaged. The following modes of propagation among different members of the group were referred to,—by means of ova ; through the medium of an animal discharged from an external cyst of the parent, which, after enjoying active motion for a time, becomes stationary, is metamorphosed, and thus attains its perfect state. It was likewise remarked, that from the *Hydra tuba*, which is a *Hydra* proper, prominences bud externally, which are at first shapeless, and on being detached become perfect animals ; and also, that an animated moving corpuscle, which may, as such, be artificially liberated from *Actinia*, will become a perfect foetus if retained,

inter oculos angustá et concavá ; posticè rotundatá, et lobo parvulo utrinque instructá ; margine superciliari parùm elevato, et super nares obsoleto ; culmine dorsali, linedque mediá per guttam et abdomen tendente, absque denticulis ; corpore granis parvis et confertis tecto ; galeá lamellis angularibus.

Longitudo corporis cum capite, 4 unc. ; caudæ, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. in Insulá Fernando Po.

“ In proportion to the size of the body the head of *Cham. Bibroni* is short, and particularly the muzzle, which is very acute at the apex. Viewed from above the helmet it would present an elongated oval, rounded behind and acute anteriorly, were it not for its contraction between the eyes, which is not the case in *Ch. Senegalensis*. The accessory lobes at its posterior part are very small, and might easily be overlooked. Perhaps, however, they may be larger in the male, (for the present individual, it is to be observed, is a female,) but of this I have no means of judging. The length and slenderness of the tail are remarkable. The granulations of the body are small and even. The general colour is purplish black, passing on the sides of the belly, on the loins, and posterior limbs, into olive-green ; the inside of the limbs, and the median line of the abdomen, are pale reddish-yellow.”

WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Session took place on Saturday, Dec. 15, 1838, Dr. Greville, V.P. in the Chair.

The first communication read was upon “ The Geology of the neighbourhood of Kelso, by C. Le Hunte, Esq.” There was next read a paper by Sir John Graham Dalyell “ On a singular mode of Propagation among the Lower Animals,” by which last phrase the *Zoophyte group* is to be understood. The communication was accompanied by beautiful and delicate engravings, preparing for a splendid work on the Zoophytes with which Sir John has for years been engaged. The following modes of propagation among different members of the group were referred to,—by means of ova ; through the medium of an animal discharged from an external cyst of the parent, which, after enjoying active motion for a time, becomes stationary, is metamorphosed, and thus attains its perfect state. It was likewise remarked, that from the *Hydra tuba*, which is a *Hydra* proper, prominences bud externally, which are at first shapeless, and on being detached become perfect animals ; and also, that an animated moving corpuscle, which may, as such, be artificially liberated from *Actinia*, will become a perfect foetus if retained,

inter oculos angustá et concavá ; posticè rotundatá, et lobo parvulo utrinque instructá ; margine superciliari parùm elevato, et super nares obsoleto ; culmine dorsali, linedque mediá per guttam et abdomen tendente, absque denticulis ; corpore granis parvis et confertis tecto ; galeá lamellis angularibus.

Longitudo corporis cum capite, 4 unc. ; caudæ, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. in Insulá Fernando Po.

“ In proportion to the size of the body the head of *Cham. Bibroni* is short, and particularly the muzzle, which is very acute at the apex. Viewed from above the helmet it would present an elongated oval, rounded behind and acute anteriorly, were it not for its contraction between the eyes, which is not the case in *Ch. Senegalensis*. The accessory lobes at its posterior part are very small, and might easily be overlooked. Perhaps, however, they may be larger in the male, (for the present individual, it is to be observed, is a female,) but of this I have no means of judging. The length and slenderness of the tail are remarkable. The granulations of the body are small and even. The general colour is purplish black, passing on the sides of the belly, on the loins, and posterior limbs, into olive-green ; the inside of the limbs, and the median line of the abdomen, are pale reddish-yellow.”

WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Session took place on Saturday, Dec. 15, 1838, Dr. Greville, V.P. in the Chair.

The first communication read was upon “ The Geology of the neighbourhood of Kelso, by C. Le Hunte, Esq.” There was next read a paper by Sir John Graham Dalyell “ On a singular mode of Propagation among the Lower Animals,” by which last phrase the *Zoophyte group* is to be understood. The communication was accompanied by beautiful and delicate engravings, preparing for a splendid work on the Zoophytes with which Sir John has for years been engaged. The following modes of propagation among different members of the group were referred to,—by means of ova ; through the medium of an animal discharged from an external cyst of the parent, which, after enjoying active motion for a time, becomes stationary, is metamorphosed, and thus attains its perfect state. It was likewise remarked, that from the *Hydra tuba*, which is a *Hydra* proper, prominences bud externally, which are at first shapeless, and on being detached become perfect animals ; and also, that an animated moving corpuscle, which may, as such, be artificially liberated from *Actinia*, will become a perfect foetus if retained,